

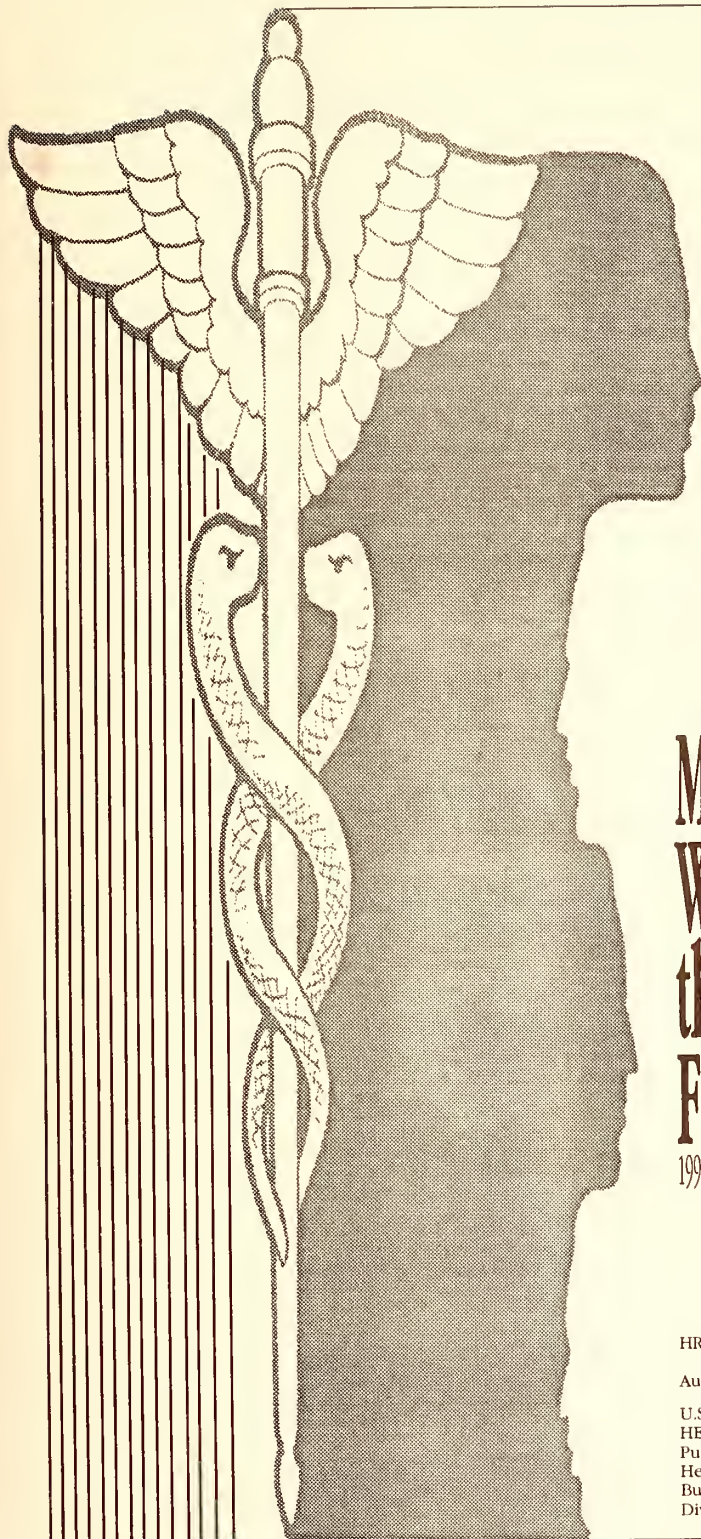


Office of Minority Health
Resource Center
PO Box 37337
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Minorities & Women in the Health Fields

1994 Edition

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
Public Health Service
Health Resources and Services Administration



Minorities & Women in the Health Fields

1994 Edition

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
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Bureau of Health Professions
Division of Disadvantage Assistance

FOREWORD

As this edition of *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields* was being prepared, America was considering fundamental reforms in its health-care system. These reforms potentially may affect both the professional composition of the nation's health-care workforce, and the capability of this workforce to deliver effective and responsive health-care services to the people.

Substantial changes to the national health-care system will affect, and be affected by, the ability of the present health-care workforce to attract, train and utilize talented new professionals. Therefore, it is important that current access by minorities to health professions schools be monitored carefully in order to ensure that changes to the health care system do not restrict their future access to quality health professions education.

The Health Resources and Services Administration, an agency of the U.S. Public Health Service, has a vital role in the Nation's effort to increase the number of minorities, women, and disadvantaged persons enrolled in health professions schools. Publication of *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields* helps fulfill this responsibility. First issued in 1974, and updated and reissued periodically thereafter, this document presents current data on the representation of minorities and women in health occupations and in educational programs leading to health careers.

This edition of *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields* updates and expands earlier editions. It contains the most current data by which the status and progress of minorities and women in the health fields may be assessed, and by which problems may be identified. The statistical tables and charts contained herein highlight important trends affecting the future of health care delivery in America.

I hope you find this publication to be a valuable resource, and would appreciate hearing any suggestions you may have for future editions.



Ciro V. Sumaya, M.D., M.P.H.T.M.
Administrator, Health Resources
and Services Administration

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I. THE HISTORY OF THE ART OF WRITING

The history of the art of writing is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of the most distinguished writers of all ages. The history of writing is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of the most distinguished writers of all ages.

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The overall planning and coordination of this fourth edition of *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields* was carried out under the general direction of Dr. Clay E. Simpson, Jr., Director, Division of Disadvantaged Assistance, Bureau of Health Professionals, Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA).

Ms. Ernell Spratley of the Division of Disadvantaged Assistance supervised the preparation of the document. Data collection, analysis and interpretation; and editorial, word-processing and graphics services were provided under contract to HRSA by CAM Systems, Inc.

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Many professional organizations freely provided new and revised data, as did other divisions of the Bureau of Health Professions and, also, other agencies of the Government. Their contributions were invaluable. Appendix B lists many of the organizational contributors to this edition.

The efforts of all who made this publication possible are greatly appreciated.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

■ Overview

As the United States Congress debates the details and options of health care reform, this fourth edition of *Minorities And Women in the Health Fields* presents selected data on the numbers and percentages of minorities and women in those health professions training programs which lead to health careers. The information in this report will provide a perspective on the access of minorities and women to health career training opportunities.

Parity is the measure used in this report to describe realized access to a health-oriented education achieved by traditionally underrepresented population groups. The parity index computed for minority groups is a ratio comparing health training program enrollment and/or graduation percentages of a selected minority group with that minority group's estimated percentage of the resident U.S. population for that year. Parity indexes have been individually computed for Blacks, Hispanics, American Indians, and Asians. There also is an aggregated parity index for the category of underrepresented minorities, which combines numbers for Blacks, Hispanics and American Indians.

■ Highlights

The following is a summary of selected information from this report. Highlights provide information on the educational trends or parity levels for each of the major health fields. For a fuller picture of trends over time, please refer to the details in the main section of the report.

Between academic years 1978-79 and 1993-94, the number of underrepresented minorities enrolled in schools of allopathic medicine increased 54.1 percent. All minority groups have shown increases in both numbers and percentages of yearly graduates since academic year 1978-79. The percent of female first year enrollment increased from 25.2 per cent in academic year 1978-79 to 42.2 percent in 1992-93. Women constituted 38.0 percent of the graduates in academic year 1992-93.

Allopathic Medicine

Minority first year enrollment in schools of osteopathic medicine increased 1,558 percent between academic years 1973-74 and 1992-93. First year osteopathic enrollment for underrepresented minorities, however, remains well below parity. The percentage of women in the entering class in osteopathic schools rose from 9.4 percent to 35.1 percent over the same period of time.

Osteopathic Medicine

Dentistry

First year enrollment and total enrollment figures for minority dentistry students generally have risen since 1973-74. However, the near-tripling of the minority first year enrollment percentages, from 10.7 percent in 1973-74 to 30.3 percent in 1992-93, was due primarily to substantially increased representation by Asians. Graduations of minority students increased irregularly from 1973-74 to 1990-91, but fell slightly in 1991-92.

Optometry

Minority enrollment in schools of optometry rose from 7.6 to 22.6 percent of total enrollment between academic years 1973-74 and 1991-92. Underrepresented minority enrollment rose from 3.1 percent to 9.4 percent over that same period. Parity indexes were below parity for the underrepresented minorities, and above parity for Asians. First year enrollment for females increased by 544 percent from academic year 1973-74 to 1991-92. Females comprised 53.2 percent of the entering class in 1991-92.

Pharmacy

Underrepresented minorities comprised 5.8 per cent of pharmacy graduates in 1975-76 and 9.7 percent of the graduating class in 1991-92. The female percentage of graduates has increased dramatically in 1973-74 from 27.7 percent to 62.1 percent in 1991-92.

Podiatric Medicine

During academic year 1991-92, minority representation at the seven schools of podiatric medicine averaged 27.5 percent of the total enrollment. The ratio of female enrollees to total enrollees was 29 percent across the seven schools.

Veterinary Medicine

Between academic years 1978-79 and 1992-93, the percentage of minorities among new entrants increased 105 percent. Minorities comprised 8.7 percent of all entering veterinary students in the 1992-93 school year. The female percentage of total enrollment in veterinary schools has increased steadily between academic years 1973-74 and 1992-93. Females represented 63.9 percent of total enrollment in 1992-93.

Nursing

Between academic years 1988-89 and 1991-92, admissions to all basic registered nursing programs rose steadily. Minority admissions to basic baccalaureate programs have increased each year. Changes in minority admissions to associate degree programs have been mixed, and minority admissions to diploma programs have decreased over the same time period. Asians have comprised the only group to exceed parity in registered nursing programs.

Public Health

Total enrollment in schools of public health increased about 119 percent between academic years 1974-75 and 1992-93. Minority enrollments went from 12.5 percent in 1974-75 to 21.9 percent in academic year 1992-93. Underrepresented minorities increased by 268.5 percent during this same period. Female enrollment increased 260 percent between the years 1974-75 and 1992-93. The ratio of women enrollees to total enrollees was 62.3 percent in academic year 1992-93.

Total minority enrollments between academic years 1988-89 and 1991-92 increased 51.3 percent in schools of allied health, but the parity indexes, based on total enrollment, decreased somewhat. Total minority graduations during this period increased 48.1 percent. The percentage ratio for total female enrollments in 1991-92 was 73.6 percent. The percentage ratio of female graduates was 71.1 percent for that same academic year.

Allied Health

Between academic years 1987-88 and 1992-93, total enrollment of all racial/ethnic groups increased 13 percent. From academic years 1988-89 to 1992-93, the numbers of graduates from all minority groups increased markedly, even though the total number of graduations decreased. Total enrollments for male students have decreased 8.9 percent since academic year 1982-83. Female total enrollments have increased 18.9 percent during this same period. The ratio of female graduates to all graduates was 28.5 percent in 1992-93.

Chiropractic

■ Significance For The Present Health Care System

One of the traditional concerns of health policy-makers has been the access to health services by minority populations. In this context, it is also important to examine the access to the health professions programs by minorities and women. The implicit link between the two should be readily apparent: increasing access for minorities and women to health professions training programs will mean a more representative mix within the health care work force and, most likely, lead to a health care system that is more sensitive (and responsive) to the diversity of health care needs in the U.S. population.

Part I.

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

■ INTRODUCTION

This edition of *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields* presents summary data concerning members of minority population groups, and women, who are pursuing health-related careers. The data pertain to individuals in academic environments (schools and colleges of the health professions) and also in the post-graduate workplace (private practice, hospitals and clinics, government, academia, etc.). Data in tables are supplemented by figures and by short narrative analyses of trends and other indicators of changes in the representation of minorities and women in the various health professions and occupations.

Data are presented by professional field. Within each field, the data are presented by racial/ethnic categories, and by gender categories, in both tabular and figure formats. The figures present the same data as the source tables, although in many instances the range or amount of data presented in the figures may be abridged due to constraints of space and legibility.

Universally accepted definitions of racial and ethnic categories have not yet been established. Although the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1975 issued definitions for use by federal agencies, they are subject to multiple interpretations in their use. In many instances professional associations and academic institutions have adopted their own definitions of racial/ethnic categories so as to satisfy their data needs and to accommodate their abilities to determine the racial and ethnic identities of individuals. These definitions may differ among these associations and institutions, and also with similar definitions used by other organizations and activities.

Definitions Of Categories

The definitions of racial and ethnic categories used in this report reflect a pragmatic compromise between those of OMB and those of the many associations, institutions and other organizations and agencies which provided source data. For this report, racial and ethnic categories are presented as:

- Total (all categories)
 - Minorities
 - Underrepresented Minorities
 - Black
 - Hispanic
 - American Indian (includes Alaskan Natives)
 - Asian (includes Pacific Islanders)
 - Other (may be further annotated as to inclusions or exclusions)
 - White.

As far as possible, submitted data which were grouped according to differing schema were regrouped according to the above listing. Where a possibility of misinterpretation or misunderstanding still existed, data were annotated with footnotes to indicate any exceptions to this standard.

In recent years there has been increased interest in subgroups of the Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander populations, in particular. While the great diversity among these and other minority groups is acknowledged, the level of detail for racial/ethnic categories published in this report is constrained by the level of detail in the data that were provided by the source organizations. The majority of organizations do not collect or compile data on subgroups of minority populations. Hence, such data were not available for publication in this report.

Parity And Parity Indexes

The terms “parity” and “underrepresented” frequently are used to describe the realization of proportionate access to a health-oriented education achieved by various segments of the population. The measure of parity used in this report -- Parity Index -- is based upon first-year enrollment data from health professions schools and colleges, and upon data from the Census of Population describing the racial/ethnic composition of the U.S. resident population.

Parity indexes in this report have been computed by comparing, as a ratio, the “percent of first year enrollment” for a specific minority racial/ethnic group in the schools and colleges of a health profession to the “percent that group represents in the resident population”, and then multiplying that ratio by 100. For example, if data in Appendix A show that, during an academic year, a minority group constitutes 10 percent of first-year enrollment in the schools and colleges of a health profession and twenty percent of the U.S. resident population for that year, the computed parity index would be 10 divided by 20, times 100, i.e., 50. Appendix A presents parity indexes for underrepresented minorities, Blacks, Hispanics, American Indians and Asians.

Note that these data should be used with caution, considering the differences that may exist among the collection methodologies and racial/ethnic definitions of the data sources.

Choice Of Data

In assessing the status of women and minorities in the health fields, problems of interpretation often arise due to difficulties in obtaining comparable and commensurable data for the several health occupations. Another problem is obtaining comparable and commensurable data with which to determine year-to-year trends. Consequently, identification and presentation of the data elements that are most appropriate for assessing the status of women and minorities are only the initial steps in choosing the most significant statistical elements with which to understand the current situation.

Since professional education usually is a prerequisite for entry into the health fields, educational data yield insights into the admission of women and minorities into health occupations. The most important educational information relates to first-year enrollments and to graduations -- the beginning and completion of the educational process. When examined over time, these data reveal changes in the representation of women and minorities in the health professions and occupations. To supplement the data concerning first-year enrollments and graduations, additional data concerning applications for admission, and on individual schools, are presented where possible.

Presented data may be incomplete for some combinations of racial/ethnic group, gender, academic year, and school. For some disciplines, first-year enrollment data, graduate data, or both were unavailable. In such cases, the major substitute datum was total enrollment. Tables showing trend data also vary in the degree to which they reflect the past; an arbitrary twenty-year cut-off was adopted for this report, even though data prior to academic year 1973-74 has comparison value in relation to more recent data. Some tables include data for only a few years due to changes in collection methodology, or to the simple absence of data from years past. Some health professional organizations have kept longitudinal records of Black enrollment in traditionally Black schools, but data were not maintained systematically which detailed total enrollments of Blacks or other minority groups. Similarly, some data on females in educational programs for the health professions are not readily available, and detailed and reliable demographic data for employees in health professions and occupations are also difficult to secure.

Within tables, percentages normally were calculated with reference to the total number of individuals for the academic year.

The employment data for health occupations from the Bureau of the Census are constrained by the following conditions:

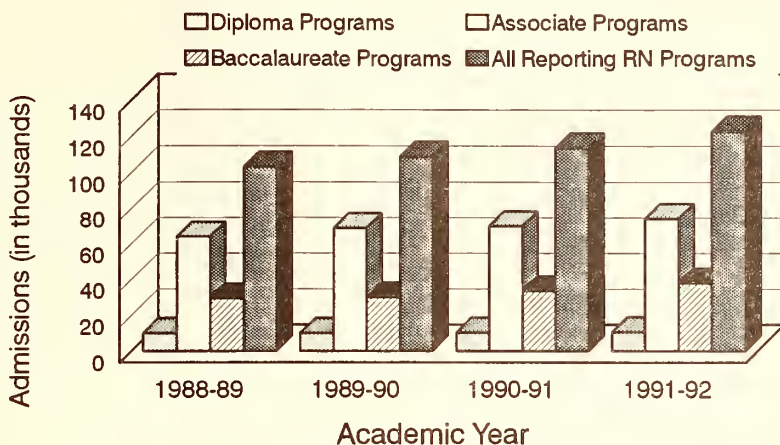
- (1) Census classification is based on self-reported job title, description and industry, while health professions analysts rely heavily on licenses, certifications, and specialized training to identify health occupations.
- (2) Some respondents may have been mis-classified, generally into occupations of higher status. An in-depth evaluation of the 1980 census data on health occupations revealed that substantial proportions of persons who did not meet the minimum educational requirements of the occupations were included therein. Seven percent of those classified as physicians and dentists, and 18 percent of those classified as pharmacists failed to meet minimum educational criteria. Moreover, these apparently mis-classified persons were most likely to be females and minorities.
- (3) Some teachers, administrators and researchers are included in functional groups by the census; thus, the health occupation categories for these individuals cannot be identified.
- (4) Persons in these occupations comprise a relatively small part of the resident population; therefore, sampling error is substantially compounded when analysis is focused on subgroups (such as minorities) that account for a very small percentage of the occupation.

The extent to which such constraints affect estimates for occupations reported in Census documents cannot be determined. These data must be used carefully and with an awareness that, for some occupations, they probably do not depict minority health care practitioner supply as it actually is.



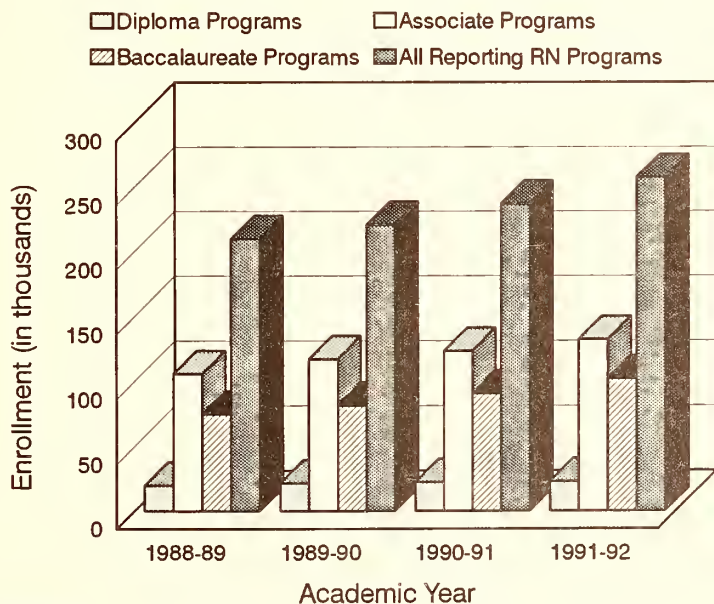
FIGURE 1.
First-Year Enrollment
In Selected Health
Professions Schools:
1986-87 Through
1992-93

SOURCE: Table 1



SOURCE: Table 2

FIGURE 2.
Estimated Admissions
To Basic Registered
Nursing Programs:
1988-89 Through
1991-92



SOURCE: Table 4

FIGURE 3.
Estimated Total
Enrollment In Basic
Registered Nursing
Programs: 1988-89
Through 1991-92

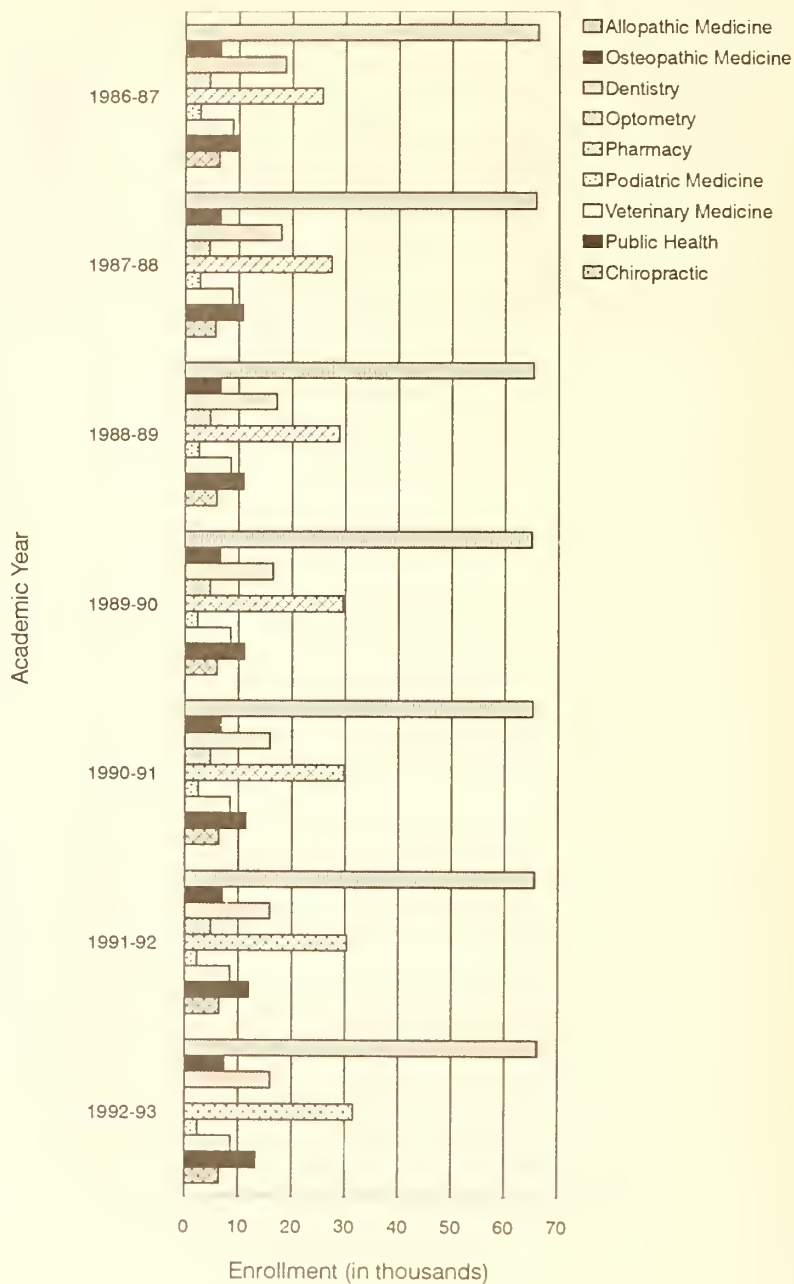


FIGURE 4.
Total Enrollment In
Selected Health
Professions Schools:
1986-87 Through
1992-93

SOURCE Table 3

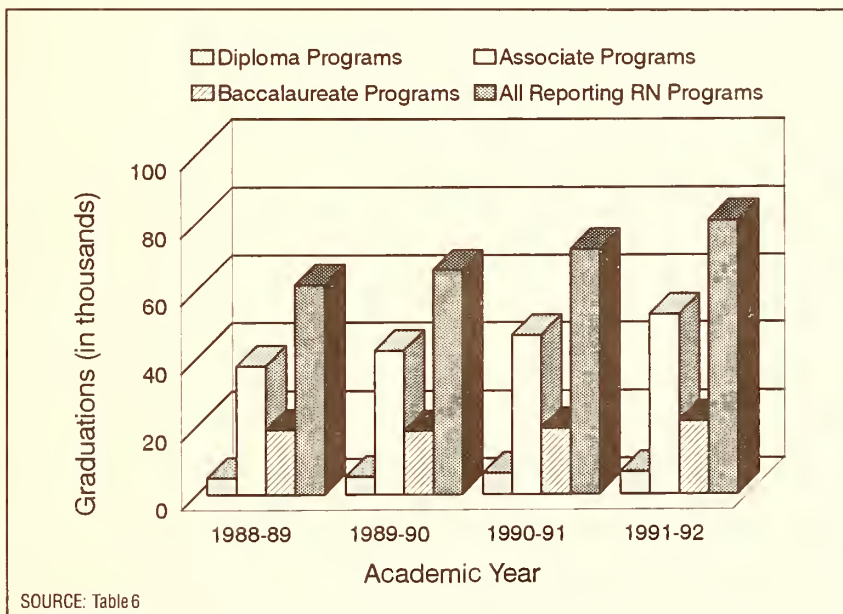
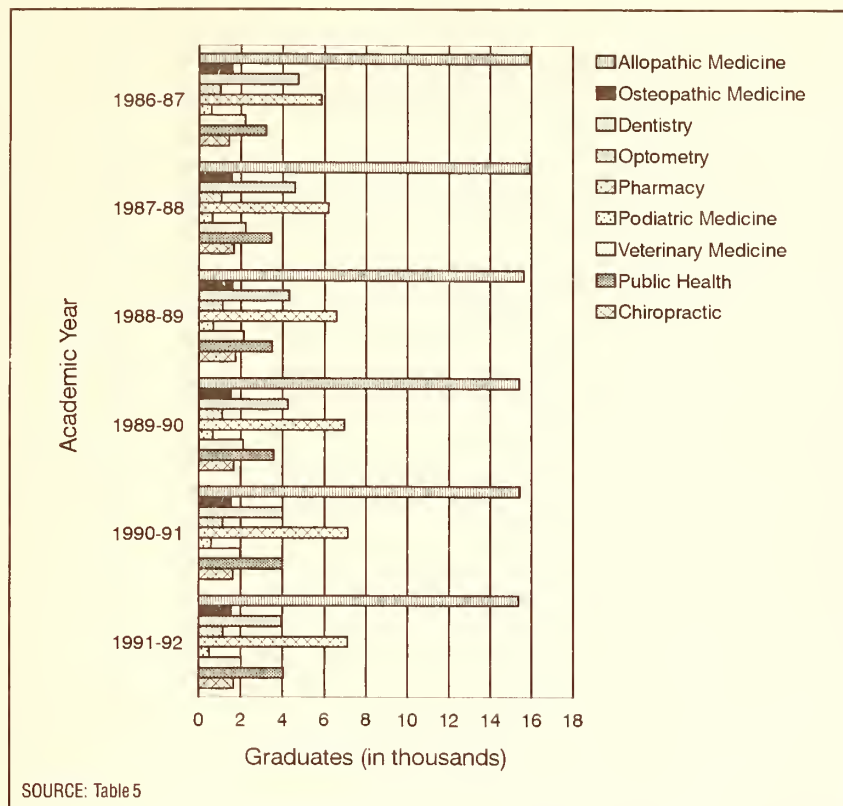


TABLE 1.
General Trends For First-Year Enrollment* In Selected Health Professions
Schools: 1973-74 Through 1992-93

Academic Year	Health Professions									
	Allopathic Medicine	Osteopathic Medicine	Dentistry	Optom.	Pharm.	Podiatric Med.	Veter. Med.	Public Health ¹	Allied Health	Chiro. ²
1973-74	14,154	884	5,445	988	na	556	1,594	na	na	na
1974-75	14,763	974	5,617	1,024	na	561	1,669	2,980	na	na
1975-76	15,295	1,038	5,763	1,057	na	641	1,711	2,708	na	na
1976-77	15,613	1,088	5,935	1,111	na	650	1,866	3,317	na	na
1977-78	16,136	1,163	5,954	1,140	na	667	1,973	3,427	na	na
1978-79	16,501	1,322	6,301	1,181	na	678	2,086	3,735	na	na
1979-80	16,930	1,426	6,132	1,209	na	718	2,255	na	na	na
1980-81	17,186	1,496	6,030	1,259	na	695	2,131	3,348	na	na
1981-82	17,268	1,582	5,855	1,249	na	702	2,254	na	na	na
1982-83	17,254	1,682	5,498	1,150	na	724	2,247	3,338	na	na
1983-84	17,150	1,746	5,274	1,164	na	689	2,320	3,444	na	1,025
1984-85	16,997	1,750	5,047	1,177	na	782	2,329	3,812	na	1,383
1985-86	16,963	1,737	4,843	1,154	na	811	2,282	3,836	na	1,712
1986-87	16,819	1,724	4,554	1,210	na	815	2,273	3,928	na	1,598
1987-88	16,713	1,692	4,370	1,234	na	716	2,207	4,027	na	1,507
1988-89	16,869	1,780	4,196	1,271 ³	na	595	2,195	4,078	na	1,531
1989-90	16,756	1,844	3,979	1,260 ³	na	579	2,195	4,392 ⁴	na	1,485
1990-91	16,876	1,950	4,001	1,245 ³	na	561	2,197	4,087	na	1,467
1991-92	17,071	1,974	4,047	1,355 ³	na	777	2,225	4,289	na	1,411
1992-93	17,079	2,035	4,072	na	8,664	802	2,259	5,023 ⁵	na	1,743

*Includes new entrants and those repeating the initial year

na = Data not available.

¹Includes foreign nationals.

²Includes data from 7 reporting schools in academic years 1983-84 and 1984-85, and 8 reporting schools thereafter.

³Includes students enrolled in Puerto Rico: 1988-89, 36; 1989-90, 34; 1990-91, 28; 1991-92, 34

⁴Estimated.

⁵One school did not report data for academic year 1992-93.

SOURCE: Compiled from data in applicable tables for each professional field.

TABLE 2.
General Trends For Estimated Admissions To Schools Offering Basic
Registered Nursing Programs In The U.S., By Type Of Program:
1988-89 Through 1991-92

Academic Year	Admissions ¹			
	All Reporting RN Programs	Baccalaureate Programs	Associate Programs	Diploma Programs
1988-89	103,025	29,042	63,973	10,010
1989-90	108,580	29,858	68,634	10,088
1990-91	113,526	33,437	69,869	10,220
1991-92	122,656	37,886	74,079	10,691

¹Excludes American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

SOURCE: National League of Nursing, Division of Research. *Nursing Datasource 1993*, Vol. I

TABLE 3.
General Trends For Total Enrollment In Selected Health Professions Schools:
1973-74 Through 1992-93

Academic Year	Health Professions									
	Allopathic Medicine	Osteo. Medicine	Dentistry	Optom.	Pharmacy	Podiatric Med.	Veter. Medicine	Public Health ¹	Allied Health	Othrs. ²
1973-74	60,761	2,780	19,369	3,629	na	1,823	6,763	na	na	na
1974-75	63,664	3,139	20,146	3,704	na	1,868	6,006	3,321 ³	na	na
1975-76	65,316	3,443	20,767	3,868	na	2,065	6,274	6,461	na	na
1976-77	67,736	3,671	21,013	4,033	na	2,096	6,243	6,616	na	na
1977-78	60,039	3,926	21,610	4,206	na	2,366	6,918	6,641	na	na
1978-79	62,213	4,221	22,179	4,436	na	2,496	7,312	7,722	na	na
1979-80	63,600	4,371	22,482	4,500	na	2,531	7,306	8,216	na	na
1980-81	65,169	4,640	22,642	4,640	26,617	2,577	7,777	8,436	na	na
1981-82	66,296	5,004	22,821	4,641	24,666	2,664	8,364	9,047	na	na
1982-83	66,748	5,622	22,236	4,581	23,410	2,806	8,682	8,896	na	6,580
1983-84	67,927	6,212	21,428	4,536	23,091	2,866	8,816	8,637	na	6,543
1984-85	67,016	6,647	20,666	4,460	23,612	2,816	8,917	8,667	na	6,616
1985-86	66,666	6,606	19,663	4,446	24,620	2,746	8,636	9,464	na	6,464
1986-87	66,126	6,640	18,673	4,464	25,643	2,632	8,667	10,104	na	6,663
1987-88	65,736	6,666	17,666	4,606	27,262	2,790	8,761	10,761	na	6,667
1988-89	65,300	6,614	17,094	4,706 ⁴	26,661	2,606	8,666	10,666	10,676 ⁵	6,920
1989-90	65,016	6,616	16,412	4,722 ⁴	26,660	2,697	8,626	11,116 ⁵	10,094 ⁵	6,042
1990-91	66,166	6,792	16,661	4,762 ⁴	26,767	2,466	8,411	11,366	12,620 ⁶	6,666
1991-92	66,602	7,012	16,662	4,864 ⁴	30,614	2,666	8,440	12,062	13,064 ⁶	6,466
1992-93	66,142	7,376	16,660	na	31,616	2,466	8,626	13,626	na	6,411

na = Data not available.

¹Includes foreign nationals.

²Includes data from 7 reporting schools in academic year 1983-84 and 1984-85, and 6 reporting schools thereafter.

³One school did not report data for academic year 1974-75.

⁴Includes students enrolled in Puerto Rico: 1988-89, 132; 1989-90, 134; 1990-91, 104; 1991-92, 121.

⁵Estimated.

⁶Includes only programs accredited by the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation (CAHEA) of the American Medical Association.

SOURCE: Compiled from data in applicable tables for each professional field.

TABLE 4.
General Trends For Estimated Total Enrollment In Schools
Offering Basic Registered Nursing Programs In The U.S.,
By Type Of Program: 1988-89 Through 1991-92

Academic Year	Total Enrollment ¹			
	All Reporting RN Programs	Baccalaureate Programs	Associate Programs	Diploma Programs
1988-89	201,458	74,865	106,175	20,418
1989-90	221,170	81,788	117,413	21,969
1990-91	237,598	90,877	123,816	22,905
1991-92	257,983	102,128	132,603	23,252

¹Excludes American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

SOURCE: National League of Nursing, Division of Research: Nursing Datasource 1993, Vol. I.

TABLE 5.
General Trends For Graduations From Selected Health Professions
Schools: 1973-74 Through 1991-92

Academic Year	Health Professions									
	Allopathic Medicine	Osteo. Med.	Dentist.	Optom.	Pharmacy	Podia. Med.	Veter. Med.	Public Health ¹	Allied Health	Chiro. ²
1973-74	11,365	594	4,515	793	5,957	305	1,388	na	na	na
1974-75	12,714	702	4,969	809	6,712	350	1,408	2,262 ^{3,4}	na	na
1975-76	13,561	809	5,336	906	7,464	497	1,523	2,897	na	na
1976-77	13,607	908	5,177	923	8,011	479	1,591	2,774	na	na
1977-78	14,393	971	5,324	978	7,785	543	1,640	2,813 ³	na	na
1978-79	14,784	1,004	5,424	916	7,556	572	1,704	2,917	na	na
1979-80	15,113	1,059	5,256	1,073	7,432	577	1,845	3,326	na	na
1980-81	15,632	1,151	5,550	1,083	7,323	597	1,932	3,168 ^{3,4}	na	na
1981-82	16,012	1,017	5,378	1,092	6,859	599	1,969	3,196	na	na
1982-83	15,802	1,317	5,756	1,120	6,374	631	2,019	3,492	na	na
1983-84	16,343	1,287	5,337	1,171	5,963	607	2,138	3,299	na	na
1984-85	16,318	1,474	5,353	1,117	5,735	582	2,149	3,047	na	na
1985-86	16,117	1,560	4,957	1,097	5,800	612	2,164	3,268	na	1,942
1986-87	15,930	1,587	4,744	1,035	5,854	590	2,207	3,191	na	1,429
1987-88	15,919	1,572	4,581	1,073	6,184	645	2,212	3,447	na	1,650
1988-89	15,630	1,609	4,312	1,145 ⁵	6,560	673	2,142	3,500	29,489 ⁶	1,753
1989-90	15,398	1,529	4,233	1,115 ⁵	6,956	671	2,117	3,549	31,982 ⁶	1,661
1990-91	15,427	1,534	3,995	1,136 ⁵	7,122	591	1,963 ³	3,995	36,454 ⁶	1,631
1991-92	15,365	1,532	3,918	1,150 ⁵	7,113	506	2,024	4,041	43,087 ⁶	1,664

na = Data not available.

¹Includes foreign nationals.

²Includes data from 7 reporting schools in academic year 1985-86, and 8 reporting schools thereafter.

³Excludes one school which did not report data from graduating class.

⁴Data for academic years 1974-75 and 1980-81 includes students receiving bachelors degrees.

⁵Includes students enrolled in Puerto Rico: 1988-89, 31, 1989-90, 40; 1990-91, 23, 1991-92, 30

⁶Includes only programs accredited by the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation (CAHEA) of the American Medical Association.

SOURCE: Compiled from data in applicable tables for each professional field.

TABLE 6.
General Trends For Estimated Graduations From Schools
Offering Basic Registered Nursing Programs In The U.S.,
By Type Of Program: 1988-89 Through 1991-92

Academic Year	Graduations ¹			
	All Reporting RN Programs	Baccalaureate Programs	Associate Programs	Diploma Programs
1988-89	61,660	18,997	37,837	4,826
1989-90	66,080	18,571	42,318	5,199
1990-91	72,230	19,264	46,794	6,172
1991-92	80,839	21,415	52,896	6,528

¹Excludes American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

SOURCE: National League of Nursing, Division of Research: Nursing Datasource 1993, Vol. I.

■ OVERVIEW BY RACE/ETHNICITY

According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the resident population of the U.S. has increased about 1.1 percent per year since 1970. It is expected to continue to increase at about this rate through the year 2000.

Between 1970 and 1980, the minority population of the U.S. increased 3.2 percent per year, and between 1980 and 1990 it rose 2.8 percent per year; the minority population is expected to increase 2.6 percent per year between 1990 and 2000. As a result, minority groups (Blacks, Hispanics, American Indians and Asians) comprise increasingly larger percentages of the U.S. resident population each year -- from 16.5 percent in 1970 to an estimated 28.4 percent in the year 2000. In the last census (1990), Blacks were 11.8 percent of the U.S. resident population; Hispanics, 9.0 percent; American Indians, 0.7 percent; and Asians, 2.8 percent (Table 7).

Table 7.
Estimated Resident Population Of The U.S., By Racial/Ethnic
Category: Census Years 1970, 1980, 1990 And 2000

Census Year	Resident Population	Minority Population	Racial/Ethnic Category					
			Underrep. Minorities ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	White
1970	203,212	33,564	32,025	22,125	9,073	827	1,539	169,648
1980	227,225	46,085	42,420	26,215	14,869	1,336	3,665	181,140
1990	249,391	60,811	53,724	29,370	22,553	1,801	7,087	188,580
2000³	276,241	78,369	66,962	33,741	31,166	2,055	11,407	197,872
1970	100.0	16.5	15.8	10.9	4.5	0.4	0.8	83.5
1980	100.0	20.3	18.7	11.5	6.5	0.6	1.6	79.7
1990	100.0	24.4	21.5	11.8	9.0	0.7	2.8	75.6
2000³	100.0	28.4	24.2	12.2	11.3	0.7	4.1	71.6

**Number Of
Persons²**

**Percent Of
Persons**

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

²Numbers in thousands.

³Numbers and percentages for census year 2000 are projections.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 917, 952, 995, 1095, and 1104.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1992, September 1993.

Total enrollments of minority groups in all institutions of higher education have shown percentage increases since academic year 1976. In 1976, Blacks were 9.4 percent of total enrollments, Hispanics were 3.5 percent, American Indians were 0.7 percent, and Asians were 1.8 percent; In 1992, the percentages of these groups had risen to 9.6 percent, 6.6 percent, 0.8 percent and 4.8 percent, respectively, of total enrollments (Table 8).

TABLE 8.
Total Enrollment In Institutions Of Higher Education, By Type Of Institution And Race/Ethnicity: Fall 1976 Through Fall 1992

	Year	Total Enrollment	Minority Enrollment	Racial/Ethnic Category					
				Underrep. Minorities ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other ² White
All Institutions³	1976	10,986	1,691	1,493	1,033	384	76	198	219 9,076
	1978	11,231	1,784	1,549	1,054	417	78	235	253 9,194
	1980	12,087	1,949	1,663	1,107	472	84	286	305 9,833
	1982	12,388	2,059	1,708	1,101	519	88	351	331 9,997
	1984	12,235	2,085	1,695	1,076	535	84	390	335 9,815
	1986	12,504	2,238	1,790	1,082	618	90	448	345 9,921
	1988	13,043	2,400	1,903	1,130	680	93	497	361 10,283
	1990	13,819	2,704	2,132	1,247	782	103	572	391 10,722
	1992	14,491	3,163	2,466	1,393	954	119	697	458 10,870
2-Year Institutions³	1976	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1978	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1980	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1982	4,740	987	829	489	291	49	158	61 3,692
	1984	4,528	961	794	459	289	46	167	53 3,514
	1986	4,680	1,044	858	467	340	51	186	53 3,584
	1988	4,868	1,106	907	473	384	50	199	60 3,702
	1990	5,240	1,218	1,003	524	424	55	215	67 3,954
	1992	5,723	1,500	1,211	602	545	64	289	100 4,123
4-Year Institutions³	1976	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1978	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1980	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1982	7,648	1,073	880	612	229	39	193	270 6,306
	1984	7,707	1,124	901	617	246	38	223	282 6,301
	1986	7,824	1,195	933	615	278	40	262	292 6,337
	1988	8,175	1,291	994	656	296	42	297	302 6,582
	1990	8,579	1,486	1,129	723	358	48	357	324 6,768
	1992	8,768	1,664	1,256	791	410	55	408	357 6,747

na = Data not available.

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

²Includes nonresident aliens.

³Numbers in thousands. Data prior to 1986 are estimated. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Education Statistics, 1999. Trends in Enrollment in Higher Education by Racial/Ethnic Category, Fall 1982 through Fall 1992, NCES 94-104, unpublished data

Changes in total enrollments of underrepresented minorities and minority groups between academic years 1984-85 and 1992-93 have varied by major field of study. Table 9 shows increased percentages for all racial/ethnic categories in the fields of Allopathic Medicine and Law. Changes in the fields of Dentistry and Engineering have been mixed -- percentage representation of Blacks has decreased, that of Hispanics has increased, and that of American Indians has decreased for Dentistry and remained the same for Engineering.

TABLE 9.
Change In Total Enrollment Of Underrepresented Minorities In
Allopathic Medicine, Dental, Law, And Engineering Schools:
Academic Years 1984-85 And 1992-93

Profession and Race/Ethnicity of Student	1984-85		1992-93		1984-85 to 1992-93 Change	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of 1984-85
		Enrollment		Enrollment		Enrollment
ALLOPATHIC MEDICINE²						
Total Enrollment, Schools of Medicine	67,016	100.0	66,142	100.0	(874)	(1.3)
Underrepresented Minorities ¹	7,611	11.4	8,781	13.3	1,170	15.4
Black	3,944	5.9	4,638	7.0	694	17.6
Hispanic	3,410	5.1	3,810	5.8	400	11.7
American Indian	257	0.4	333	0.5	76	29.6
DENTISTRY³						
Total Enrollment, Schools of Dentistry	20,588	100.0	15,980	100.0	(4,608)	(22.4)
Underrepresented Minorities ¹	2,052	10.0	2,144	13.4	92	4.5
Black	1,037	5.0	944	5.9	(93)	(9.0)
Hispanic	955	4.6	1,152	7.2	197	20.6
American Indian	60	0.3	48	0.3	(12)	(20.0)
LAW⁴						
Total <u>Jurum Doctor</u> Enrollment	119,847	100.0	128,212	100.0	8,365	7.0
Underrepresented Minorities ¹	9,891	8.3	15,443	12.0	5,552	56.1
Black	5,955	5.0	8,698	6.8	2,743	46.1
Hispanic	3,507	2.9	5,969	4.7	2,462	70.2
American Indian	429	0.4	776	0.6	347	80.9
ENGINEERING⁵						
Full-time Graduate Enrollment	57,366	100.0	78,651	100.0	21,285	37.1
Underrepresented Minorities ¹	2,830	3.1	3,026	3.8	196	6.9
Black	1,476	1.6	1,366	1.7	(110)	(7.5)
Hispanic	1,241	1.4	1,547	2.0	306	24.7
American Indian	113	0.1	113	0.1	0	0.0

(-) = Decline in number or percentage

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

²SOURCE: Association of American Medical Colleges.

³SOURCE: American Dental Association, Department of Educational Surveys: Annual Reports.

⁴SOURCE: American Bar Association, A Review of Legal Education in the U.S., Fall 1992.

⁵SOURCE: Commission on Professionals in Science and Technology, Professional Women and Minorities, Eleventh Edition, 1993. Engineering data are for academic years 1983-84 and 1992-93.

Table 10 lists numbers and percentages of first-year enrollment in health professions schools, by racial/ethnic category, for recent years. Table 11 lists similar data for total enrollments.

The number of first professional degrees conferred in all health fields of study declined 1.9 percent from academic year 1984-85 (28,375) to academic year 1990-91 (27,821). Conversely, the number awarded to underrepresented minorities rose 28.0 percent during this period. There were increases of 21.9 percent for Blacks and 46.8 percent for Hispanics, and a decrease of 23.4 percent for American Indians. The number of first professional degrees awarded to Asians in all health fields soared 120.8 percent. Percentage changes in specific health fields between academic years 1984-85 and 1990-91 were mixed, but exhibit more increases than decreases (Table 12).

The number of earned degrees awarded to all students in all fields of study between academic years 1984-85 and 1990-91 increased 7.5 percent for Associate's Degrees, 11.7 percent for Bachelor's Degrees, 17.2 percent for Master's Degrees, and 19.3 percent for Doctor's Degrees. The corresponding percentage increases for underrepresented minority students in all fields were 12.8 percent for Associate's Degrees, 21.5 percent for Bachelor's Degrees, 16.3 percent for Master's Degrees and 4.9 percent for Doctor's Degrees. Corresponding percentage increases for Asians were 38.5 percent, 63.9 percent, 43.7 percent and 31.8 percent, respectively.

A comparison of the percentage changes between 1984-85 and 1990-91 in earned degrees conferred, for all levels of degrees, shows some inconsistencies between the "all fields" category and the "health professions" category. In some instances, there have been higher percentage increases for the health fields as opposed to all fields; in other cases, the reverse is true. Trends are indeterminate (Table 13).

Table 14 provides a summary of the civilian labor force in selected health occupations, by racial/ethnic status, for the year 1990.

TABLE 10.
First-Year Enrollment In Selected Health Professions Schools In The U.S.,
By Racial/Ethnic Category: Recent Years

Health Profession and Academic Year	First-Year Enroll.	Minor. Enroll.	Racial/Ethnic Category					
			Underrep. Minor. ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other
Allopathic Medicine (M.D.), 1993-94	17,121	5,452	2,691	1,489	1,073	129	2,761	206
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.), 1992-93	2,035 ²	398	188	81	89	18	210	na
Dentistry, 1992-93	4,072	1,234	502	277	209	16	732	na
Optometry, 1991-92	1,355 ³	306	122	35	80	7	181	3
Pharmacy, 1992-93 ⁴	8,664	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Podiatric Medicine, 1991-92	777	219	127	74	50	3	83	9
Veterinary Medicine, 1992-93	2,259	197	157	56	88	13	37	3
Registered Nursing (R.N.), 1991-92 ⁵	122,656	19,580	15,608	10,476	4,258	874	3,972	103,043 ⁶
Baccalaureate	37,886	6,577	5,046	3,273	1,490	283	1,531	31,293 ⁶
Associate	74,079	11,582	9,440	6,413	2,459	568	2,142	62,480 ⁶
Diploma	10,691	1,421	1,122	790	309	23	299	9,270 ⁶
Public Health, 1992-93 ⁷	4,056	1,048	774	320	419	35	274	3,008 ⁶
Allied Health	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Chiropractic, 1992-93 ⁸	1,743	166	78	30	44	4	88	1,398
Allopathic Medicine (M.D.), 1993-94	100.0	31.8	15.7	8.7	6.3	0.8	16.1	1.2
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.), 1992-93	100.0 ²	19.6	9.2	4.0	4.4	0.9	10.3	na
Dentistry, 1992-93	100.0	30.3	12.3	6.8	5.1	0.4	18.0	na
Optometry, 1991-92	100.0 ³	22.6	9.0	2.6	5.9	0.5	13.4	0.2
Pharmacy, 1992-93 ⁴	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Podiatric Medicine, 1991-92	100.0	28.2	16.3	9.5	6.4	0.4	10.7	1.2
Veterinary Medicine, 1992-93	100.0	8.7	7.0	2.5	3.9	0.6	1.6	0.1
Registered Nursing (R.N.), 1991-92 ⁵	100.0	16.0	12.7	8.5	3.5	0.7	3.2	84.0 ⁶
Baccalaureate	100.0	17.4	13.3	8.6	3.9	0.7	4.0	82.6 ⁶
Associate	100.0	15.6	12.7	8.7	3.3	0.8	2.9	84.3 ⁶
Diploma	100.0	13.3	10.5	7.4	2.9	0.2	2.8	86.7 ⁶
Public Health, 1992-93 ⁷	100.0	25.8	19.1	7.9	10.3	0.9	6.8	74.2 ⁶
Allied Health	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Chiropractic, 1992-93 ⁸	100.0	9.5	4.5	1.7	2.5	0.2	5.0	80.2

na = Data not available.

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

²Includes four individuals for whom race/ethnicity data were not available.

³Includes 34 students enrolled in Puerto Rico: non-minority, 1; Hispanic, 33.

⁴Includes students enrolled in programs of professional pharmacy education, whether baccalaureate or doctorate.

⁵Estimated numbers. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Data for all nursing categories are based on 1,484 reporting basic registered nursing programs. Excludes American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

⁶Minority composition of enrollment not available.

⁷Data are for new students enrolled in 27 schools of public health for the fall semester/term of the 1992-93 academic year. One school did not report data for academic year 1992-93. Excludes foreign nationals.

⁸First-year enrollment includes data from 8 reporting schools. Detail does not sum to total due to missing racial/ethnic data from one school.

SOURCE: Compiled from data in applicable tables for each professional field.

Number Of Students

Percent Of Students

TABLE 11.
Total Enrollment In Selected Health Professions Schools In The U.S.,
By Racial/Ethnic Category: Recent Years

**Number Of
Students**

Health Profession and Academic Year	Total Enroll.	Minority Enroll.	Racial/Ethnic Category					
			Underrep. Minorities ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other
Allopathic Medicine (M.D.), 1993-94	66,629	20,002	9,250	4,900	3,986	364	10,752	853
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.), 1992-93	7,375 ²	1,312	569	231	293	45	743	na
Dentistry, 1992-93	15,980	4,794	2,144	944	1,152	48	2,650	na
Optometry, 1991-92	4,864 ³	1,110	458	141	295	22	643	9
Pharmacy, 1992-93	31,519	na	3,524	2,340	1,088	96	4,135	na
Podiatric Med., 1992-93	2,438	669	397	226	162	9	246	26
Veterinary Medicine, 1992-93	8,628	656	503	183	270	50	139	14
Registered Nursing (R.N.), 1992 ⁴	257,983	39,805	31,499	22,147	7,667	1,685	8,306	218,161 ⁶
Baccalaureate	102,128	16,679	12,713	9,154	2,896	663	3,966	85,442 ⁶
Associate	132,603	20,227	16,540	11,327	4,237	976	3,687	112,366
Diploma	23,252	2,899	2,246	1,666	534	46	653	20,353 ⁶
Public Health, 1992-93 ⁵	11,088	2,433	1,754	790	871	93	679	8,655 ⁶
Allied Health, 1991-92 ⁷	108,084	22,675	18,650	11,453	6,700	497	4,025	85,409
Chiropractic, 1992-93 ⁸	6,411	596	302	110	168	24	294	5,061

**Percent Of
Students**

Allopathic Medicine (M.D.), 1993-94	100.0	30.0	13.9	7.4	6.0	0.5	16.1	1.3
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.), 1992-93	100.0 ²	17.8	7.7	3.1	4.0	0.6	10.1	na
Dentistry, 1992-93	100.0	30.0	13.4	5.9	7.2	0.3	16.6	na
Optometry, 1991-92	100.0 ³	22.8	9.4	2.9	6.1	0.5	13.2	0.2
Pharmacy, 1992-93	100.0	na	11.2	7.4	3.5	0.3	13.1	na
Podiatric Med., 1992-93	100.0	27.4	16.3	9.3	6.6	0.4	10.1	1.1
Veterinary Medicine, 1992-93	100.0	7.6	5.8	2.1	3.1	0.6	1.6	0.2
Registered Nursing (R.N.), 1992 ⁴	100.0	15.4	12.2	8.6	3.0	0.7	3.2	84.6 ⁶
Baccalaureate	100.0	16.3	12.4	9.0	2.8	0.6	3.9	83.7 ⁶
Associate	100.0	15.3	12.5	8.5	3.2	0.7	2.8	84.7 ⁶
Diploma	100.0	12.5	9.7	7.2	2.3	0.2	2.8	87.5 ⁶
Public Health, 1992-93 ⁵	100.0	21.9	15.8	7.1	7.9	0.8	6.1	78.1 ⁶
Allied Health, 1991-92 ⁷	100.0	21.0	17.3	10.6	6.2	0.6	3.7	79.0
Chiropractic, 1992-93 ⁸	100.0	9.3	4.7	1.7	2.6	0.3	4.6	78.9

na = Data not available.

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

²Includes nine individuals for whom race/ethnicity data were not available.

³Includes 121 students enrolled in Puerto Rico: non-minority, 3; Black, 1; Hispanic, 117

⁴Estimated numbers. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Data for all nursing categories are based on 1,484 reporting basic registered nursing programs. Excludes American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands

⁵Excludes foreign nationals.

⁶Minority composition of total enrollment not available.

⁷Includes only programs accredited by the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation (CAHEA) of the American Medical Association.

⁸Total enrollment includes data from 8 reporting schools. Detail does not sum to total due to missing racial/ethnic data from one school.

SOURCE: Compiled from data in applicable tables for each professional field.

TABLE 12.
First Professional Degrees Conferred By Institutions Of Higher
Education, By Field Of Study And Racial/Ethnic Category:
Biennially, 1984-85 Through 1990-91

Field of Study and Year	Number of Degrees Conferred ¹								
	Total	Racial/Ethnic Category							
		All Minorities	Underrep. Minor. ²	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other ³	White
All Health Fields									
1984-85 ⁴	28,375	3,106	1,964	1,073	746	145	1,142	419	24,850
1986-87	29,043	3,739	2,320	1,292	889	139	1,419	468	24,836
1988-89	29,210	4,332	2,316	1,193	1,014	109	2,016	492	24,386
1990-91	27,821	5,035	2,514	1,308	1,095	111	2,521	499	22,287
Allopathic Medicine									
1984-85 ⁴	14,972	1,881	1,298	730	479	89	583	176	12,915
1986-87	15,429	2,141	1,336	786	484	66	805	151	13,137
1988-89	15,460	2,567	1,423	793	569	61	1,144	113	12,780
1990-91	15,043	3,054	1,514	882	578	54	1,540	142	11,847
Osteopathic Medicine									
1984-85 ⁴	1,489	86	55	29	18	8	31	3	1,400
1986-87	1,618	109	64	26	25	13	45	11	1,498
1988-89	1,635	158	105	40	56	9	53	7	1,470
1990-91	1,459	163	80	17	51	12	83	5	1,291
Dentistry									
1984-85 ⁴	4,732	620	331	177	123	31	289	84	4,028
1986-87	4,739	763	444	262	169	13	319	120	3,856
1988-89	4,265	824	395	183	199	13	429	158	3,283
1990-91	3,699	900	454	205	235	14	446	142	2,657
Optometry									
1984-85 ⁴	1,114	121	44	14	28	2	77	14	979
1986-87	1,082	125	51	18	29	4	74	14	943
1988-89	1,093	140	61	30	27	4	79	17	936
1990-91	1,115	176	58	17	34	7	118	21	918
Pharmacy									
1984-85 ⁴	648	139	43	30	12	1	96	53	456
1986-87	861	270	160	112	42	6	110	60	531
1988-89	1,074	296	84	51	31	2	212	45	733
1990-91	1,244	335	125	61	58	6	210	39	870
Podiatric Medicine									
1984-85 ⁴	582	62	47	35	10	2	15	3	517
1986-87	591	58	46	33	11	2	12	12	521
1988-89	636	75	57	40	15	2	18	20	541
1990-91	589	117	83	52	28	3	34	12	460
Veterinary Medicine									
1984-85 ⁴	2,177	96	76	36	34	6	20	9	2,072
1986-87	2,230	174	150	29	90	31	24	4	2,052
1988-89	2,157	119	90	32	44	14	29	9	2,029
1990-91	2,032	142	110	44	56	10	32	13	1,877
Chiropractic									
1984-85 ⁴	2,661	101	70	22	42	6	31	77	2,483
1986-87	2,493	99	69	26	39	4	30	96	2,298
1988-89	2,890	153	101	24	73	4	52	123	2,614
1990-91	2,640	148	90	30	55	5	58	125	2,367

¹Within the fifty states and the District of Columbia.

²Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

³Includes nonresident aliens.

⁴Data for 1984-85 exclude awards to persons whose gender or race/ethnicity could not be imputed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Trends in Degrees Conferred by Institutions of Higher Education: 1984-85 Through 1990-91, NCES 93-356.

TABLE 13.
Earned Degrees Conferred By Institutions Of Higher Education, By Level Of
Degree And Racial/Ethnic Category: 1984-85 Through 1990-91

	Number of Degrees Conferred¹									
	Field of Study and Year	Total	All Minorities	Underrep. Minor.²	Racial/Ethnic Category					
					Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other³	White
Associate's Degree	All Fields									
	1984-85⁴	429,815	68,065	58,151	35,791	19,407	2,953	9,914	6,407	355,343
	1986-87	436,299	69,792	57,998	35,457	19,345	3,196	11,794	4,688	361,819
	1988-89	432,144	70,969	58,438	34,722	20,381	3,335	12,531	6,362	354,813
	1990-91	462,030	79,318	65,589	37,659	24,255	3,675	13,729	6,643	376,069
	Health Professions									
	1984-85⁴	65,864	7,769	6,923	4,578	1,973	372	846	376	57,719
	1986-87	62,547	8,355	7,327	4,878	2,046	403	1,028	316	53,876
	1988-89	59,566	8,563	7,406	4,938	2,055	413	1,157	430	50,573
	1990-91	70,819	9,761	8,294	5,443	2,383	468	1,467	518	60,540
Bachelor's Degree	All Fields									
	1984-85⁴	968,311	112,988	87,593	57,473	25,874	4,246	25,395	29,217	826,106
	1986-87	991,260	120,134	87,516	56,555	26,990	3,971	32,618	29,306	841,820
	1988-89	1,016,350	129,615	91,929	58,065	29,910	3,954	37,686	27,036	859,699
	1990-91	1,081,280	148,085	106,463	65,338	36,612	4,513	41,622	29,134	904,061
	Health Professions									
	1984-85⁴	63,289	6,969	5,659	3,836	1,550	273	1,310	819	55,501
	1986-87	63,213	7,005	5,428	3,822	1,332	274	1,577	798	55,410
	1988-89	59,138	7,327	5,617	3,981	1,397	239	1,710	758	51,053
	1990-91	59,268	8,249	6,221	4,220	1,715	286	2,028	978	50,041
Master's Degree	All Fields									
	1984-85⁴	280,421	29,841	22,059	13,939	6,864	1,256	7,782	26,952	223,628
	1986-87	289,341	30,573	22,015	13,867	7,044	1,104	8,558	29,898	228,870
	1988-89	309,770	32,800	22,464	14,096	7,282	1,086	10,336	34,214	242,756
	1990-91	328,645	36,834	25,654	16,136	8,382	1,136	11,180	36,525	255,286
	Health Professions									
	1984-85⁴	17,062	1,652	1,176	819	296	61	476	845	14,565
	1986-87	18,421	1,785	1,296	856	378	62	489	912	15,724
	1988-89	19,293	1,887	1,336	855	402	79	551	1,129	16,277
	1990-91	21,228	2,217	1,589	1,049	445	95	628	1,239	17,772
Doctor's Degree	All Fields									
	1984-85⁴	32,307	3,056	1,950	1,154	677	119	1,106	5,317	23,934
	1986-87	34,033	3,011	1,914	1,060	750	104	1,097	6,587	24,435
	1988-89	35,659	3,102	1,778	1,065	628	85	1,324	7,675	24,882
	1990-91	38,547	3,504	2,046	1,212	732	102	1,458	9,715	25,328
	Health Professions									
	1984-85⁴	1,172	109	56	33	16	7	53	139	924
	1986-87	1,213	93	53	33	17	3	40	188	932
	1988-89	1,436	103	59	41	16	2	44	226	1,107
	1990-91	1,614	154	91	59	29	3	63	301	1,159

¹Within the fifty states and the District of Columbia. Excludes first professional degrees

²Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians

³Includes nonresident aliens.

⁴Data for 1984-85 exclude awards to persons whose gender or race/ethnicity could not be imputed

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Trends in Degrees Conferred by Institutions of Higher Education: 1984-85 Through 1990-91, NCES 93-356

TABLE 14.
Civilian Labor Force In Selected Health Occupations According
To Race/Ethnicity: 1990

Category	Total	Black	Hispanic	American Indian ¹	Asian ²	Other	White
Managers,							
medicine and health	233,621	25,059	11,279	1,214	5,797	154	190,118
Health diagnosing							
occupations	874,525	28,070	35,840	1,352	76,958	362	731,943
Physicians	586,715	20,874	28,781	868	63,552	289	472,351
Dentists	155,529	4,767	4,009	190	8,601	43	137,919
Veterinarians	48,744	835	967	81	1,488	12	45,361
Optometrists	27,515	397	555	67	1,186	0	25,310
Podiatrists	8,908	299	188	6	253	0	8,162
Health diagnosing practitioners, n.e.c.	47,114	898	1,340	140	1,878	18	42,840
Health assessment and							
treating occupations	2,514,340	216,428	77,876	9,804	108,977	1,124	2,100,131
Registered nurses	1,885,129	165,520	54,063	7,524	83,527	833	1,573,662
Pharmacists	181,798	7,717	5,684	370	12,168	37	155,822
Dietitians	90,223	17,193	4,313	548	3,849	46	64,274
Respiratory therapists	65,589	7,027	3,236	293	2,236	55	52,742
Occupational therapists	37,895	1,999	1,187	58	1,377	16	33,258
Physical therapists	92,022	5,105	3,292	297	2,878	25	80,425
Speech therapists	64,713	2,797	1,508	128	773	28	59,479
Therapists, n.e.c.	71,402	6,927	3,000	363	1,201	84	59,827
Physicians' assistants	25,569	2,143	1,593	223	968	0	20,642
Health technologists							
and technicians	1,429,097	187,661	80,508	8,769	51,528	761	1,099,870
Clinical lab technologists/technicians	329,892	42,449	18,086	1,479	22,997	174	244,707
Dental hygienists	72,394	1,478	1,995	148	1,188	9	67,576
Health record technologists/technicians	55,764	8,655	4,086	727	1,991	25	40,280
Radiologic technicians	130,383	10,051	7,131	596	3,130	96	109,379
Licensed pract. nurses	429,473	79,136	19,780	3,450	9,632	219	317,256
Health technologists/technicians, n.e.c.	411,191	45,892	29,430	2,369	12,590	238	320,672
Health service							
occupations	2,261,958	588,522	175,518	22,513	55,932	2,287	1,417,186
Dental assistants	179,287	9,328	15,322	1,154	4,859	127	148,497
Health aides, exc. nursing	222,977	48,791	14,536	1,636	6,628	185	151,201
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	1,859,694	530,403	145,660	19,723	44,445	1,975	1,117,488

¹Includes Alaskan natives.

²Includes Pacific Islanders.

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Detailed Occupation and Other Characteristics from the EEO File for the United States, Supplementary Reports, 1990 Census of Population, 1990 CP-S-1-1

■ OVERVIEW BY GENDER

The percentage of first professional degrees awarded annually to women, by field of study, increased from academic year 1984-85 to academic year 1990-91. For all health fields of study, the percentage rose from 29.3 percent in 1984-85 to 36.8 percent in 1990-91. For specific health fields of study, the largest increase in percentage was in the field of Optometry, which rose from 27.1 percent in 1984-85 to 43.9 percent in 1990-91. For academic year 1991-92, the greatest percentage of first professional degrees awarded to women was in the field of Pharmacy (62.1 percent) (Tables 15 and 16, and Figure 7).

The percentage of earned degrees awarded annually to women, by level of degree, increased slightly for all fields of study during the period 1984-85 to 1990-91. For health fields of study, there were both increases and decreases: awards to women of Associate's Degrees dropped from 88.2 percent in 1984-85 to 86.8 percent in 1990-91, and awards of Bachelor's Degrees declined from 84.9 percent to 83.6 percent. Conversely, awards of Master's Degrees rose 2.8 percent and awards of Doctor's Degrees increased 4.4 percent. For all levels of degrees, during the period 1984-85 to 1990-91, the percentages of degrees awarded to women in the health fields have been significantly higher than the percentages of degrees awarded to women overall -- on the order of 20 percentage points or more (Table 17).

First-year enrollments of women in health occupations schools show varying percentages for recent years. These range from lows of 28.0 percent in the field of Podiatric Medicine (1991-92) and 28.5 percent in the field of Chiropractic (1992-93), to a high of 88.0 percent in the field of Registered Nursing (1991-92) (Table 18).

Graduation percentages for women in health occupations training programs are similar to those for first-year enrollments. The fields of Podiatric Medicine (1991-92) and Chiropractic (1992-93) had 28.7 percent and 28.5 percent women graduates, respectively; the field of Registered Nursing (1991-92) had 90.1 percent women graduates (Table 19).

In 1990, only 19.9 percent of the health diagnosing practitioners labor force were women. Conversely, for individuals in health service occupations, health assessment and treatment occupations, and health technology occupations, the percentages of women were 87.3 percent, 87.2 percent and 81.0 percent, respectively. Registered nurses were 94.3 percent women; dental assistants, 97.1 percent women; and dental hygienists, 98.4 percent women (Table 20).

TABLE 15.
First Professional Degrees¹ Conferred By Institutions Of
Higher Education, By Field Of Study And Gender:
1984-85 Through 1990-91

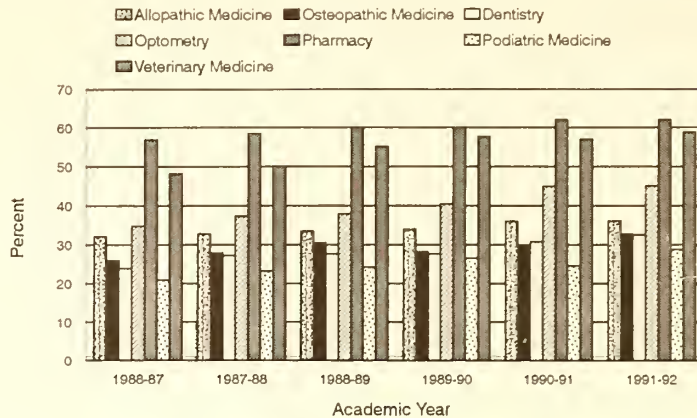
Field of Study and Year	Number of Degrees Conferred ²			Percent	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
All Health Fields					
1984-85 ³	28,375	20,055	8,320	70.7	29.3
1986-87	29,043	19,769	9,274	68.1	31.9
1988-89	29,210	19,338	9,872	66.2	33.8
1990-91	27,821	17,575	10,246	63.2	36.8
Allopathic Medicine					
1984-85 ³	14,972	10,363	4,609	69.2	30.8
1986-87	15,429	10,431	4,998	67.6	32.4
1988-89	15,460	10,310	5,150	66.7	33.3
1990-91	15,043	9,629	5,414	64.0	36.0
Osteopathic Medicine					
1984-85 ³	1,489	1,136	353	76.3	23.7
1986-87	1,618	1,206	412	74.5	25.5
1988-89	1,635	1,172	463	71.7	28.3
1990-91	1,459	1,029	430	70.5	29.5
Dentistry					
1984-85 ³	4,732	3,744	988	79.1	20.9
1986-87	4,739	3,602	1,137	76.0	24.0
1988-89	4,265	3,124	1,141	73.2	26.8
1990-91	3,699	2,510	1,189	67.9	32.1
Optometry					
1984-85 ³	1,114	812	302	72.9	27.1
1986-87	1,082	697	385	64.4	35.6
1988-89	1,093	683	410	62.5	37.5
1990-91	1,115	625	490	56.1	43.9
Pharmacy					
1984-85 ³	648	330	318	50.9	49.1
1986-87	861	351	510	40.8	59.2
1988-89	1,074	422	652	39.3	60.7
1990-91	1,244	475	769	38.2	61.8
Podiatric Medicine					
1984-85 ³	582	464	118	79.7	20.3
1986-87	591	468	123	79.2	20.8
1988-89	636	487	149	76.6	23.4
1990-91	589	445	144	75.6	24.4
Veterinary Medicine					
1984-85 ³	2,177	1,134	1,043	52.1	47.9
1986-87	2,230	1,150	1,080	51.6	48.4
1988-89	2,157	981	1,176	45.5	54.5
1990-91	2,032	870	1,162	42.8	57.2
Chiropractic					
1984-85 ³	2,661	2,072	589	77.7	22.1
1986-87	2,493	1,864	629	74.8	25.2
1988-89	2,890	2,159	731	74.7	25.3
1990-91	2,640	1,992	648	75.5	24.5

¹ "First professional degree" is the earliest degree that signifies completion of the academic requirements to begin practice in the profession.

² Within the fifty states and the District of Columbia.

³ Data for 1984-85 exclude awards to persons whose gender or race/ethnicity could not be imputed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Trends in Degrees Conferred by Institutions of Higher Education: 1984-85 Through 1990-91, NCES 93-356.



SOURCE: Table 16

FIGURE 7.
Percent Of First-Professional Degrees In Selected Health Professions
Awarded To Women: 1982-83 Through 1991-92

TABLE 16.
Percentage Of First-Professional Degrees¹ Awarded By Major Health
Professions Schools To Women: Academic Years 1974-75
Through 1991-92

Academic Year	Health Professions						
	Allopathic Medicine	Osteopathic Medicine	Dentistry	Optometry	Podiatric Medicine	Pharmacy	Veterinary Medicine
1974-75	na	6.3	3.1	5.1	28.1	1.1	15.9
1975-76	na	7.2	4.5	7.7	30.5	2.6	18.1
1976-77	na	9.3	7.4	11.0	33.1	3.3	22.8
1977-78	na	7.0	11.2	13.1	36.3	4.8	24.5
1978-79	23.3	16.2	11.7	15.3	39.9	6.3	29.3
1979-80	23.3	18.1	13.6	15.5	40.5	7.9	33.4
1980-81	25.0	17.6	14.9	15.8	45.1	9.4	35.9
1981-82	25.0	18.3	15.6	18.5	47.0	11.0	38.3
1982-83	26.8	19.8	17.4	22.0	49.3	12.5	40.8
1983-84	28.3	20.4	19.9	24.9	49.5	12.7	43.0
1984-85	30.1	23.3	21.3	27.4	53.9	12.7	48.8
1985-86	30.8	25.1	22.0	30.0	54.3	20.9	48.2
1986-87	32.1	26.0	23.9	34.7	56.9	20.8	48.2
1987-88	32.8	27.9	27.2	37.3	58.5	23.2	50.1
1988-89	33.4	30.5	27.6	37.9 ²	60.0	24.2	55.1
1989-90	34.0	28.2	27.6	40.4 ²	60.0	26.5	57.7
1990-91	36.0	29.9	30.8	45.0 ²	62.0	24.5	57.0 ³
1991-92	36.1	32.7	32.5	45.1 ²	62.1	28.7	58.8

na = Data not available.

¹"First-professional degree" is the earliest degree that signifies completion of the academic requirements to begin practice in the profession.

²Includes schools in Puerto Rico.

³Excludes one school which did not report data from graduating class

SOURCE: Compiled from data in applicable tables for each professional field

TABLE 17.
Earned Degrees Conferred By Institutions Of Higher Education,
By Level Of Degree And Gender: 1984-85 Through 1990-91

Field of Study and Year	Number of Degrees Conferred ¹			Percent	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
Associate's Degree					
All Fields					
1984-85 ²	429,815	190,409	239,406	44.3	55.7
1986-87	436,299	190,832	245,467	43.7	56.3
1988-89	432,144	183,963	248,181	42.6	57.4
1990-91	462,030	190,221	271,809	41.2	58.8
Health Professions					
1984-85 ²	65,864	7,758	58,106	11.8	88.2
1986-87	62,547	7,214	55,333	11.5	88.5
1988-89	59,566	7,050	52,516	11.8	88.2
1990-91	70,819	9,339	61,480	13.2	86.8
Bachelor's Degree					
All Fields					
1984-85 ²	968,311	476,148	492,163	49.2	50.8
1986-87	991,260	480,780	510,480	48.5	51.5
1988-89	1,016,350	481,946	534,404	47.4	52.6
1990-91	1,081,280	496,424	584,856	45.9	54.1
Health Professions					
1984-85 ²	63,289	9,534	53,755	15.1	84.9
1986-87	63,213	9,177	54,036	14.5	85.5
1988-89	59,138	8,947	50,191	15.1	84.9
1990-91	59,268	9,695	49,573	16.4	83.6
Master's Degree					
All Fields					
1984-85 ²	280,421	139,417	141,004	49.7	50.3
1986-87	289,341	141,264	148,077	48.8	51.2
1988-89	309,770	148,872	160,898	48.1	51.9
1990-91	328,645	151,796	176,849	46.2	53.8
Health Professions					
1984-85 ²	17,062	4,052	13,010	23.7	76.2
1986-87	18,421	3,885	14,536	21.1	78.9
1988-89	19,293	4,235	15,058	22.0	78.0
1990-91	21,228	4,465	16,763	21.0	79.0
Doctor's Degree					
All Fields					
1984-85 ²	32,307	21,296	11,011	65.9	34.1
1986-87	34,033	22,059	11,974	64.8	35.2
1988-89	35,659	22,597	13,062	63.4	36.6
1990-91	38,547	24,333	14,214	63.1	36.9
Health Professions					
1984-85 ²	1,172	556	616	47.4	52.6
1986-87	1,213	564	649	46.5	53.5
1988-89	1,436	609	827	42.4	57.6
1990-91	1,614	694	920	43.0	57.0

¹Within the fifty states and the District of Columbia. Excludes first professional degrees.

²Data for 1984-85 exclude awards to persons whose gender or race/ethnicity could not be imputed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Trends in Degrees Conferred by Institutions of Higher Education: 1984-85 Through 1990-91, NCES 93-356.

TABLE 18.
First-Year Enrollment In Selected Health Professions Schools
In The U.S., By Gender: Recent Years

Health Occupation and Academic Year	Number of Students			Percent	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
Allopathic Medicine (M.D.), 1993-94 ¹	17,121	9,891	7,230	57.8	42.3
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.), 1992-93	2,035	1,320	715	64.9	35.1
Dentistry, 1992-93	4,072	2,637	1,435	64.8	35.2
Optometry, 1991-92 ²	1,355	634	721	46.8	53.2
Pharmacy, 1992-93 ³	8,664	3,194	5,470	36.9	63.1
Podiatric Medicine, 1991-92	725	522	203	72.0	28.0
Veterinary Medicine, 1992-93	2,259	768	1,491	34.0	66.0
Registered Nursing (R.N.), 1991-92 ⁴	104,549	12,568	91,981	12.0	88.0
Baccalaureate	31,411	3,837	27,574	12.2	87.8
Associate	63,091	7,580	55,511	12.0	88.0
Diploma	10,047	1,151	8,896	11.5	88.5
Public Health, 1992-93 ⁵	5,023	1,939	3,084	38.6	61.4
Allied Health	na	na	na	na	na
Chiropractic, 1992-93 ⁶	1,743	1,246	497	71.5	28.5

na = Data not available.

¹Includes foreign nationals.

²Includes students enrolled in Puerto Rico: both sexes, 34; male, 14; female, 20.

³Includes students enrolled in programs of professional pharmacy education, whether baccalaureate or doctorate.

⁴Estimated numbers. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Data for all nursing categories are based on 1,219 reporting basic registered nursing programs out of 1,484 total basic registered nursing programs. Excludes American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

⁵One school did not report data for academic year 1992-93. Includes foreign nationals.

⁶Includes data from 8 reporting schools.

SOURCE: Compiled from data in applicable tables for each professional field.

TABLE 19.
Graduates Of Selected Health Professions Schools In The U.S.,
By Gender: Recent Years

Health Profession and Academic Year	Number of Graduates			Percent	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
Allopathic Medicine (M.D.), 1992-93	15,466	9,586	5,880	62.0	38.0
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.), 1991-92	1,532	1,031	501	67.3	32.7
Dentistry, 1991-92	3,918	2,610	1,308	66.6	33.4
Optometry, 1991-92 ¹	1,150	631	519	54.9	45.1
Pharmacy, 1991-92	7,113	2,697	4,416	37.9	62.1
Podiatric Medicine, 1991-92	506	361	145	71.3	28.7
Veterinary Medicine, 1991-92	2,024	829	1,195	41.0	59.0
Registered Nursing (R.N.), 1991-92 ²	62,444	6,178	56,266	9.9	90.1
Baccalaureate	15,694	1,639	14,055	10.4	89.6
Associate	41,449	4,027	37,422	9.7	90.3
Diploma	5,301	512	4,789	9.7	90.3
Public Health, 1991-92	4,041 ⁴	1,502	2,537	37.2	62.8
Allied Health, 1991-92 ³	43,087	12,459	30,628	28.9	71.1
Chiropractic, 1992-93 ⁵	1,591	1,137	454	71.5	28.5

¹Includes students enrolled in Puerto Rico: both sexes, 30; male, 13; female, 17.

²Estimated numbers. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Data for all nursing categories are based on 1,006 reporting basic registered nursing programs out of 1,484 total basic registered nursing programs.

Excludes American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

³Data provided by 3,022 of 3,059 responding programs. Includes only programs accredited by the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation (CAHEA) of the American Medical Association.

⁴Includes two students for whom gender data were not available. Includes foreign nationals.

⁵Includes data from 8 reporting schools.

SOURCE: Compiled from data in applicable tables for each professional field.

TABLE 20.
Civilian Labor Force In Selected Health Occupations
According To Gender: 1990

Category	Number of Individuals			Percent
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female
Managers, medicine and health	233,621	78,099	155,522	66.6
Health diagnosing occupations	874,525	700,419	174,106	19.9
Physicians	586,715	465,468	121,247	20.7
Dentists	155,529	135,588	19,941	12.8
Veterinarians	48,744	35,755	12,989	26.6
Optometrists	27,515	23,463	4,052	14.7
Podiatrists	8,908	7,904	1,004	11.3
Health diagnosing practitioners, n.e.c.	47,114	32,241	14,873	31.6
Health assessment and treating occupations	2,514,340	322,927	2,191,413	87.2
Registered nurses	1,885,129	107,244	1,777,885	94.3
Pharmacists	181,798	114,949	66,849	36.8
Dietitians	90,223	9,629	80,594	89.3
Respiratory therapists	65,589	26,155	39,434	60.1
Occupational therapists	37,895	3,957	33,938	89.6
Physical therapists	92,022	22,540	69,482	75.5
Speech therapists	64,713	5,736	58,977	91.1
Therapists, n.e.c.	71,402	19,755	51,647	72.3
Physicians' assistants	25,569	12,962	12,607	49.3
Health technologists and technicians	1,429,097	270,887	1,158,210	81.0
Clinical lab technologists/technicians	329,892	82,202	247,690	75.1
Dental hygienists	72,394	1,174	71,220	98.4
Health record technologists/technicians	55,764	4,663	51,101	91.6
Radiologic technicians	130,383	36,176	94,207	72.3
Licensed practical nurses	429,473	27,569	401,904	93.6
Health technologists/technicians, n.e.c.	411,191	119,103	292,088	71.0
Health service occupations	2,261,958	287,943	1,974,015	87.3
Dental assistants	179,287	5,166	174,121	97.1
Health aides, except nursing	222,977	45,064	177,913	79.8
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	1,859,694	237,713	1,621,981	87.2

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Detailed Occupation and Other Characteristics from the EEO File for the United States, Supplementary Reports, 1990 Census of Population, 1990 CP-S-1-1.

■ MEDICAL SCHOOL FACULTY

For this edition of *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, some data concerning faculty of U.S. medical schools were made available. It should be noted that the data pertain only to allopathic medicine. Although the scope of this data therefore is limited, some indicators may be derived concerning the racial/ethnic distribution of U.S. medical school faculty with respect to academic department, degree and rank.

Table 21 lists the distribution of U.S. medical school faculty by race/ethnicity and department for 1993. For all departments, minority faculty comprised 13.8 percent of total faculty. Blacks were 2.4 percent of total faculty; Hispanics, 2.9 percent; American Indians, 0.1 percent; and Asians, 8.4 percent. For clinical sciences departments, there were similar percentages -- Blacks, 2.7 percent; Hispanics, 3.0 percent; American Indians, 0.1 percent; and Asians, 8.2 percent. For basic sciences departments, the percentage representation of Black faculty was slightly lower (1.3 percent) and of Asians, slightly higher (9.5 percent). For other disciplines, the percentage representation of Black faculty rose to 3.4 percent; that of Hispanic faculty dropped to 1.0 percent; and that of Asians dropped to 3.7 percent.

Table 22 contains distribution, by number and percent, of faculty by race/ethnicity and academic degree for 1993. Indicators of correlation between racial/ethnic category and academic degree appear to be inconclusive, except that Asians were most likely (13.2 percent) to possess MD-PhD/MD-OHD degrees.

Distribution by race/ethnicity and rank is shown in Table 23. This table should be interpreted with caution. The percentage distribution of minority faculty would seem to indicate that they are more likely to hold instructorships and assistant professorships than associate professorships or full professorships. However, the advancement of a teaching professional from a lower to a higher rank usually is greatly affected by institutional rules concerning the tenure process. Significant changes in racial/ethnic distribution of faculty may require a long time before they become apparent. Therefore, these data may not portray accurately those institutional change processes which now may be affecting the composition of faculty at academic institutions.

TABLE 21.
Distribution Of U.S. Medical School Faculty By Race/Ethnicity
And Department: 1993

Department	Total Faculty	Minority Faculty	Racial/Ethnic Category						
			Underrep. Minor. ¹	Black	American Hispanic	Indian	Asian	Other ²	White
ALL DEPARTMENTS	72,003	9,940	3,911	1,748	2,087	76	6,029	2,138	59,925
Basic Sciences Depts.	12,949	1,765	539	171	358	10	1,226	486	10,698
Anatomy	1,658	165	53	19	33	1	112	49	1,444
Biochemistry	2,122	307	62	20	42	0	245	80	1,735
Microbiology	1,644	253	80	30	49	1	173	63	1,328
Pathology - Basic	2,823	470	153	36	112	5	317	100	2,253
Pharmacology	1,538	238	62	24	37	1	176	62	1,238
Physiology	1,812	215	93	32	59	2	122	59	1,538
Other Basic Sciences	1,352	117	36	10	26	0	81	73	1,162
Clin. Sciences Depts.	57,720	8,066	3,312	1,531	1,716	65	4,754	1,613	48,041
Anesthesiology	3,492	617	187	92	94	1	430	115	2,760
Dermatology	477	74	29	10	17	2	45	17	386
Family Medicine	1,822	203	147	68	73	6	56	37	1,582
Internal Medicine	16,427	2,232	866	420	433	13	1,366	431	13,764
Neurology	2,133	275	90	23	63	4	185	80	1,778
Obstetrics-Gynecology	2,918	502	281	149	127	5	221	62	2,354
Ophthalmology	1,285	157	48	16	30	2	109	32	1,096
Orthopedic Surgery	1,040	100	40	19	20	1	60	27	913
Otolaryngology	718	56	16	7	9	0	40	20	642
Pathology-Clinical	1,457	238	65	23	42	0	173	28	1,191
Pediatrics	7,398	1,085	468	189	270	9	617	221	6,092
Physical Medicine	678	114	39	22	17	0	75	17	547
Psychiatry	5,971	749	406	203	195	8	343	150	5,072
Public Health	1,229	167	89	64	25	0	78	24	1,038
Radiology	4,504	775	224	89	130	5	551	183	3,546
Surgery	6,105	719	317	137	171	9	402	160	5,226
Other Clinical Sciences	66	3	0	0	0	0	3	9	54
Other Disciplines	1,334	109	60	46	13	1	49	39	1,186
Veterinary Sciences	39	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	34
Allied Health	242	9	4	4	0	0	5	7	226
Dentistry	74	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	68
Social Sciences	94	8	7	7	0	0	1	4	82
Administration	324	28	21	17	4	0	7	4	292
All Others	561	58	25	16	8	1	33	19	484

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

²Includes individuals who did not respond to survey.

SOURCE: Association of American Medical Colleges: U.S. Medical School Faculty, 1993.

TABLE 22.
Distribution Of U.S. Medical School Faculty By Race/Ethnicity
And Degree: 1993

Degree	Total Faculty	Minority Faculty	Racial/Ethnic Category						
			Underrep. Minor. ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other ²	White
MD	44,780	6,042	2,778	1,203	1,528	47	3,264	2,604	36,134
PhD/OHD ³	19,573	2,465	602	263	323	16	1,863	1,087	16,021
MD-PhD/MD-OHD ³	4,067	679	142	47	91	4	537	216	3,172
Other ⁴	6,229	754	389	235	145	9	365	877	4,598
MD	100.0	13.5	6.2	2.7	3.4	0.1	7.3	5.8	80.7
PhD/OHD ³	100.0	12.6	3.1	1.3	1.7	0.1	9.5	5.6	81.9
MD-PhD/MD-OHD ³	100.0	16.7	3.5	1.2	2.2	0.1	13.2	5.3	78.0
Other ⁴	100.0	12.1	6.2	3.8	2.3	0.1	5.9	14.1	73.8

Number Of Faculty

Percent Of Faculty

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

²Includes individuals who did not respond to survey.

³Other Health Doctorate.

⁴Includes faculty with non-doctoral degree or no degree, and those for whom degree data is missing.

SOURCE: Association of American Medical Colleges: U.S. Medical School Faculty, 1993.

TABLE 23.
Distribution Of U.S. Medical School Faculty By Race/Ethnicity
And Rank: 1993

Rank	Total Faculty	Minor. Faculty	Racial/Ethnic Category						
			Underrep. Minor. ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other ²	White
Professor	19,256	1,749	609	186	402	21	1,140	702	16,805
Associate Professor	17,692	2,207	835	345	477	13	1,372	913	14,572
Assistant Professor	28,509	4,339	1,755	838	887	30	2,584	2,257	21,913
Instructor	7,704	1,352	626	337	279	10	726	747	5,605
Professor	100.0	9.1	3.2	1.0	2.1	0.1	5.9	3.6	87.3
Associate Professor	100.0	12.5	4.7	2.0	2.7	0.1	7.8	5.2	82.4
Assistant Professor	100.0	15.2	6.2	2.9	3.1	0.1	9.1	7.9	76.9
Instructor	100.0	17.5	8.1	4.4	3.6	0.1	9.4	9.7	72.8

Number of Faculty

Percent Of Faculty

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

²Includes individuals who did not respond to survey.

SOURCE: Association of American Medical Colleges: U.S. Medical School Faculty, 1993.

Part II.

Data By Professional Field

ALLOPATHIC MEDICINE

■ RACE/ETHNICITY

Historically, the physician has been the key figure in the health care system. The physician traditionally has held the lead role in the delivery of health care, whether in the hospital, the office, the clinic or the community; he or she bears primary responsibility for the appropriateness and effectiveness of the care received by patients. Working with other health care personnel, the physician makes a diagnosis, prescribes appropriate treatment, and provides or supervises the provision of that treatment.

Previous surveys of Black and Hispanic physicians' practice patterns show that the minority population constitutes a substantial percentage of their private practice patient base. For this reason, increasing the numbers and percentages of practicing physicians from racial and ethnic minority groups has been a high priority of both governmental and private efforts as a means of increasing minorities' access to health care and the quality of that care. Programs to encourage minorities and other disadvantaged persons to enter the health professions, including programs of financial assistance to persons from disadvantaged backgrounds, have contributed to significant increases in enrollment of minorities in medical schools.

The annual number of applicants to schools of allopathic medicine has risen from 26,721 applicants in academic year 1988-89 to 42,592 applicants in academic year 1993-94, although the overall acceptance rate has decreased from 64.0 percent to 46.7 percent. The annual number of underrepresented minority applicants increased from 3,838 in 1988-89 to 6,025 in 1993-94 (Table 24 and Figure 8). The acceptance rate for underrepresented minorities also has dropped; however, in academic year 1992-93 the rate for underrepresented minorities was almost equal to the overall acceptance rate.

The ratio of underrepresented minority applicants to all applicants has remained steady at about 14 percent since academic year 1988-89. The ratio of underrepresented minority acceptances to all acceptances has shown modest growth, from 12.0 percent in 1988-89 to 14.0 percent in 1992-93 (Table 24 and Figure 9).

Trends In Applicants

TABLE 24.
Applicants And Acceptances To Schools Of Allopathic Medicine In
The U.S.: Academic Years 1974-75 Through 1993-94

Academic Year	Applicants (Number)		Acceptances (Number)		Acceptances (Percent)	
	All Applicants	Underrep. Minorities ¹	All Acceptances	Underrep. Minorities ¹	All Acceptances	Underrep. Minorities ¹
1974-75	42,621	3,505	15,066	1,510	35.3	43.1
1975-76	42,303	3,567	15,365	1,435	36.3	40.2
1976-77	42,155	3,865	15,774	1,452	37.4	37.6
1977-78	40,567	3,944	15,981	1,499	39.4	38.0
1978-79	36,636	4,200	16,527	1,592	45.1	37.9
1979-80	36,141	4,340	16,886	1,848	46.7	42.6
1980-81	36,100	4,492	17,146	1,938	47.5	43.1
1981-82	36,727	4,692	17,286	2,011	47.1	42.9
1982-83	35,730	4,565	17,294	1,940	48.4	42.5
1983-84	35,200	4,566	17,209	1,967	48.9	43.1
1984-85	35,944	4,836	17,194	2,040	47.8	42.2
1985-86	32,893	4,492	17,228	2,013	52.4	44.8
1986-87	31,323	4,294	17,092	2,037	54.6	47.4
1987-88	28,123	3,917	17,027	2,041	60.5	52.1
1988-89	26,721	3,838	17,108	2,049	64.0	53.4
1989-90	26,915	3,960	16,975	2,104	63.1	53.1
1990-91	29,243	4,191	17,206	2,127	58.8	50.8
1991-92	33,301	4,746	17,436	2,282	52.4	48.1
1992-93	37,410	5,287	17,464	2,445	46.7	46.2
1993-94 ²	42,592	6,025	na	na	na	na

na = Data not available.

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

²As of August 6, 1993.

SOURCE: Association of American Medical Colleges, Division of Minority Health, Education and Prevention: Minority Students in Medical Education, Facts and Figures VII, August 1993.

Trends In First-Year Enrollments

First-year enrollments of Blacks have shown modest increases from 1978-79 to 1993-94. In 1978-79, the number of Black first-year students was 1,061, representing 6.4 percent of the total. In academic year 1993-94, the number of Black first-year students was 1,489, or 8.7 percent of all first-year students.

First-year enrollment figures for Hispanic students reflect generally steady increases, from 665 students in academic year 1978-79 to 1,073 students in academic year 1993-94 (a 61.4 percent increase). Annual percentages have increased moderately from 4.0 percent to 6.3 percent.

Between 1979-80 and 1990-91, first-year enrollment figures for American Indians have fluctuated; the number of first-year enrollments has ranged from about 60 to 82 students each year, but a possible rising trend from academic year 1990-91 to the present may be indicated. Yearly first-year enrollment percentages for American Indians have been steady at about 0.4 to 0.5 percent each year from 1979-80 to 1990-91 (Table 25 and Figure 10).

While Blacks, Hispanics and American Indians have made gradual and modest increases in first-year enrollments, Asians have increased first-year enrollments markedly. Between 1978-79 and 1993-94, the first-year enrollment numbers for this group increased from 452 (2.7 percent) to 2,761 (16.1 percent) (Table 25 and Figure 11).

TABLE 25.
First-Year Enrollment In Schools Of Allopathic Medicine
In The U.S., By Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Years 1978-79 Through 1993-94

Academic Year	First-Year Enroll.	Minority Enroll.	Racial/Ethnic Category						
			Underrep. Minorities ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other ²	White
1978-79	16,501	2,225	1,773	1,061	665	47	452	228	14,048
1979-80	16,930	2,463	1,961	1,108	790	63	502	208	14,259
1980-81	17,186	2,585	2,013	1,128	818	67	572	339	14,262
1981-82	17,268	2,933	2,168	1,196	902	70	765	117	14,218
1982-83	17,254	3,069	2,133	1,145	926	62	936	100	14,085
1983-84	17,150	3,124	2,141	1,173	893	75	983	117	13,909
1984-85	16,997	3,275	2,151	1,148	926	77	1,124	116	13,606
1985-86	16,963	3,447	2,152	1,117	975	60	1,295	138	13,378
1986-87	16,819	3,703	2,189	1,174	954	61	1,514	129	13,987
1987-88	16,713	4,043	2,216	1,221	927	68	1,827	159	12,511
1988-89	16,869	4,336	2,236	1,210	950	76	2,100	147	12,386
1989-90	16,756	4,524	2,267	1,221	964	82	2,257	193	12,039
1990-91	16,876	4,799	2,272	1,263	933	76	2,527	247	11,830
1991-92	17,071	5,147	2,403	1,304	1,006	93	2,744	247	11,677
1992-93	17,079	5,266	2,651	1,425	1,103	123	2,615	251	11,562
1993-94	17,121	5,452	2,691	1,489	1,073	129	2,761	206	11,463
1978-79	100.0	13.5	10.7	6.4	4.0	0.3	2.7	1.4	85.1
1979-80	100.0	14.5	11.6	6.5	4.7	0.4	3.0	1.2	84.2
1980-81	100.0	15.0	11.7	6.6	4.8	0.4	3.3	2.0	83.0
1981-82	100.0	17.0	12.6	6.9	5.2	0.4	4.4	0.7	82.3
1982-83	100.0	17.8	12.4	6.6	5.4	0.4	5.4	0.6	81.6
1983-84	100.0	18.2	12.5	6.8	5.2	0.4	5.7	0.7	81.1
1984-85	100.0	19.3	12.7	6.8	5.4	0.5	6.6	0.7	80.0
1985-86	100.0	20.3	12.7	6.6	5.7	0.4	7.6	0.8	78.9
1986-87	100.0	22.0	13.0	7.0	5.7	0.4	9.0	0.8	77.2
1987-88	100.0	24.2	13.3	7.3	5.5	0.4	10.9	1.0	74.9
1988-89	100.0	25.7	13.3	7.2	5.6	0.5	12.4	0.9	73.4
1989-90	100.0	27.0	13.5	7.3	5.8	0.5	13.5	1.2	71.8
1990-91	100.0	28.4	13.5	7.5	5.5	0.5	15.0	1.5	70.1
1991-92	100.0	30.2	14.1	7.6	5.9	0.5	16.1	1.4	68.4
1992-93	100.0	30.8	15.5	8.3	6.5	0.7	15.3	1.5	67.7
1993-94	100.0	31.8	15.7	8.7	6.3	0.8	16.1	1.2	67.0

Number of Students

Percent Of Students

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

²Includes racial/ethnic category unknown or not reported, and foreign students.

SOURCE: Association of American Medical Colleges, Division of Minority Health, Education and Prevention: Minority Students in Medical Education, Facts and Figures VII, August 1993, and unpublished data.

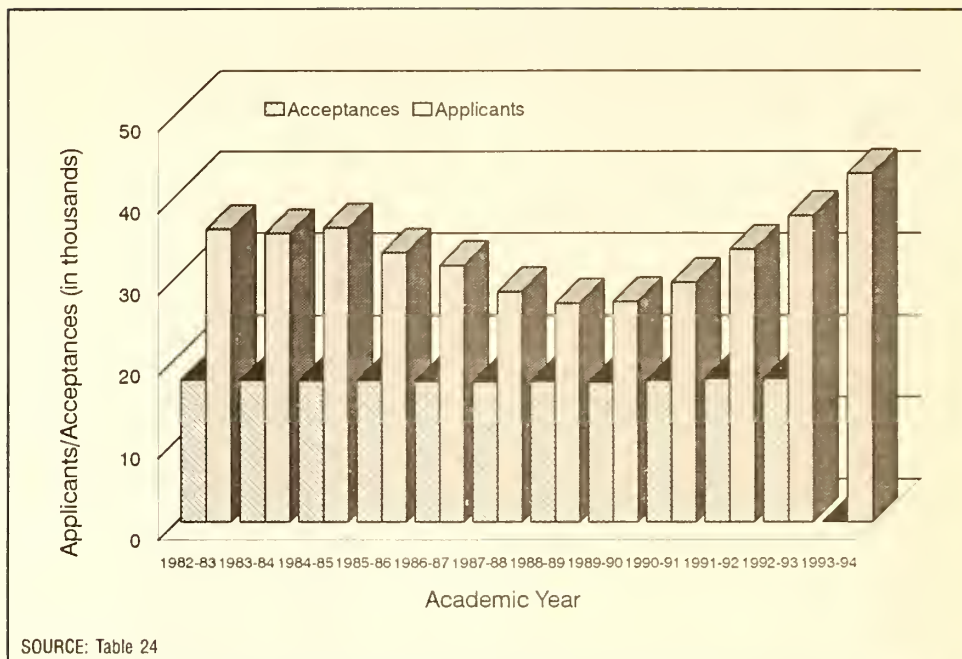


FIGURE 8. Total Applicants And Acceptances To Schools Of Allopathic Medicine In The U.S.: 1982-83 Through 1992-93

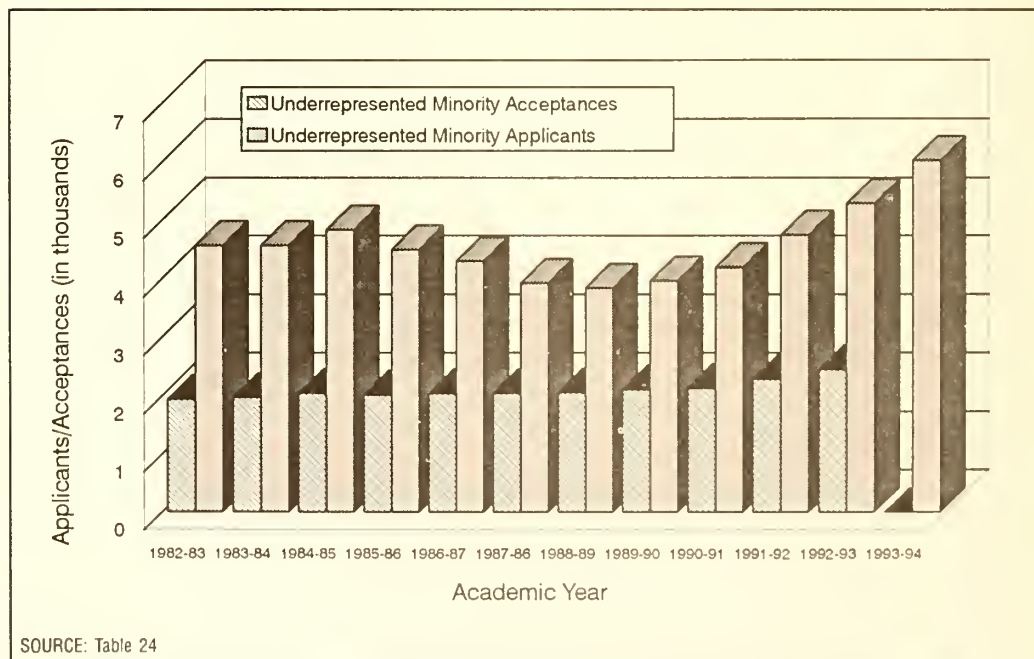


FIGURE 9. Underrepresented Minority Applicants And Acceptances To Schools Of Allopathic Medicine In The U.S.: 1982-83 Through 1992-93

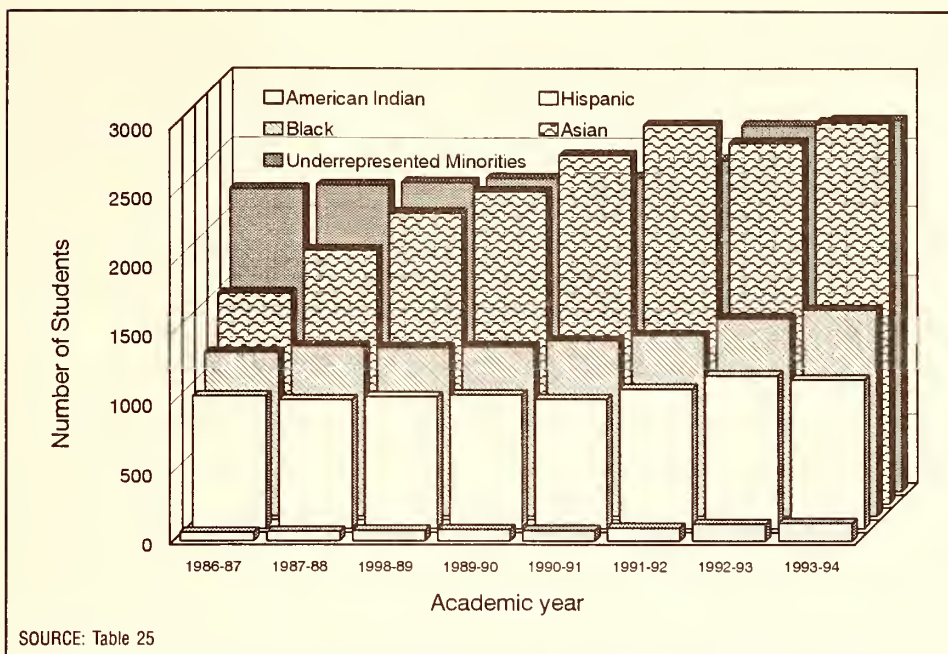


FIGURE 10. Minority Enrollment In Schools Of Allopathic Medicine In The U.S., By Racial/Ethnic Category: 1986-87 Through 1992-93

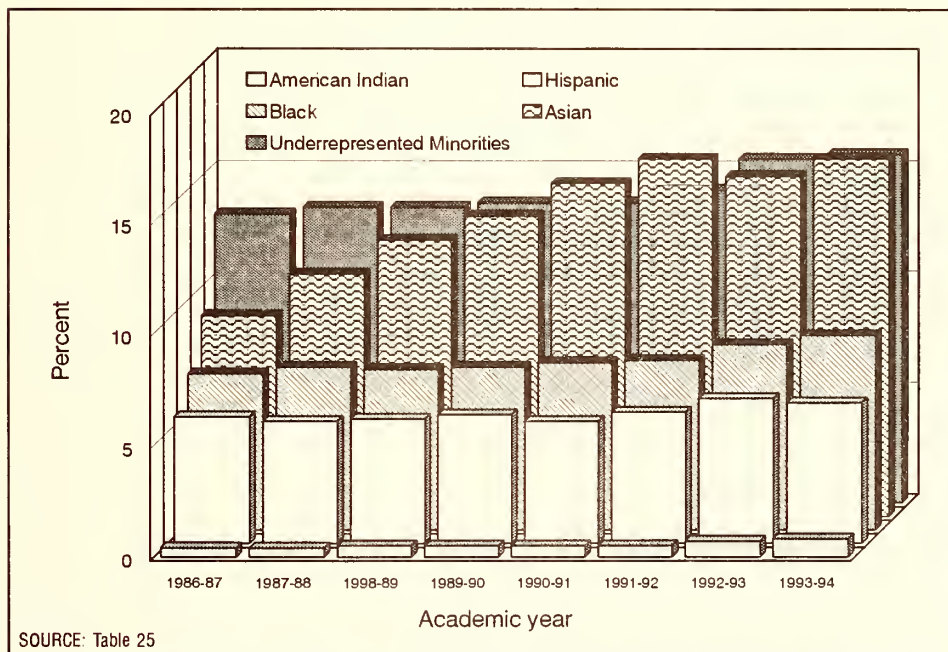


FIGURE 11. Percent Distribution Of Minority First-Year Enrollees In Schools Of Allopathic Medicine In The U.S., By Racial/Ethnic Category: 1986-87 Through 1992-93

Trends In Total Enrollments

Minorities comprised 12.2 percent of total enrollments in 1978-79; the corresponding figure for 1993-94 was 30.0 percent. Between academic years 1978-79 and 1993-94, the numbers of underrepresented minorities increased 54.1 percent, from 6,004 to 9,250: i.e., of Blacks, from 3,537 to 4,900 (38.5 percent); of Hispanics, from 2,265 to 3,986 (76.0 percent); and of American Indians, from 202 to 364 (80.2 percent). The numbers of Asians increased from 1,592 to 10,752 (575.4 percent) (Table 26).

TABLE 26.
Total Enrollment In Schools Of Allopathic Medicine In
The U.S., By Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Years 1978-79 Through 1993-94

Academic Year	Total Enroll.	Minority Enroll.	Racial/Ethnic Category						
			Underrep. Minorities ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other ²	White
Number Of Students									
1978-79	62,213	7,596	6,004	3,537	2,265	202	1,592	871	53,746
1979-80	63,800	8,130	6,353	3,627	2,514	212	1,777	816	54,854
1980-81	65,189	8,614	6,690	3,708	2,761	221	1,924	1,141	55,434
1981-82	66,298	9,724	7,206	3,884	3,093	229	2,518	373	56,201
1982-83	66,748	10,345	7,409	3,869	3,305	235	2,936	371	56,032
1983-84	67,327	10,798	7,508	3,892	3,358	258	3,290	362	56,167
1984-85	67,016	11,374	7,611	3,944	3,410	257	3,763	410	55,232
1985-86	66,585	11,831	7,542	3,849	3,458	235	4,289	419	54,335
1986-87	66,125	12,538	7,655	3,892	3,521	242	4,883	451	53,136
1987-88	65,735	13,487	7,749	3,968	3,548	233	5,738	520	51,728
1988-89	65,300	14,393	7,798	3,995	3,566	237	6,595	541	50,366
1989-90	65,016	15,429	7,940	4,145	3,537	258	7,489	626	48,961
1990-91	65,163	16,492	8,056	4,241	3,538	277	8,436	778	47,893
1991-92	65,602	17,718	8,280	4,334	3,645	301	9,438	790	47,094
1992-93	66,142	18,775	8,781	4,638	3,810	333	9,994	902	46,465
1993-94	66,629	20,002	9,250	4,900	3,986	364	10,752	853	45,774
Percent Of Students									
1978-79	100.0	12.2	9.7	5.7	3.6	0.3	2.6	1.4	86.4
1979-80	100.0	12.7	10.0	5.7	3.9	0.3	2.8	1.3	86.0
1980-81	100.0	13.2	10.3	5.7	4.2	0.3	3.0	1.8	85.0
1981-82	100.0	14.7	10.9	5.9	4.7	0.3	3.8	0.6	84.8
1982-83	100.0	15.5	11.1	5.8	5.0	0.4	4.4	0.6	83.9
1983-84	100.0	16.0	11.2	5.8	5.0	0.4	4.9	0.5	83.4
1984-85	100.0	17.0	11.4	5.9	5.1	0.4	5.6	0.6	82.4
1985-86	100.0	17.8	11.3	5.8	5.2	0.4	6.4	0.6	81.6
1986-87	100.0	19.0	11.6	5.9	5.3	0.4	7.4	0.7	80.4
1987-88	100.0	20.5	11.8	6.0	5.4	0.4	8.7	0.8	78.7
1988-89	100.0	22.0	11.9	6.1	5.5	0.4	10.1	0.8	77.1
1989-90	100.0	23.7	12.2	6.4	5.4	0.4	11.5	1.0	75.3
1990-91	100.0	25.3	12.4	6.5	5.4	0.4	12.9	1.2	73.5
1991-92	100.0	27.0	12.6	6.6	5.6	0.4	14.4	1.2	71.8
1992-93	100.0	28.4	13.3	7.0	5.8	0.5	15.1	1.4	70.3
1993-94	100.0	30.0	13.9	7.4	6.0	0.5	16.1	1.3	68.9

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

²Includes racial/ethnic category unknown or not reported, and foreign students.

SOURCE: Association of American Medical Colleges, Division of Minority Health, Education and Prevention: Minority Students in Medical Education, Facts and Figures VII, August 1993, and unpublished data.

All minority groups have shown increases in both numbers and percentages of yearly graduations since academic year 1978-79. Although the numbers of all graduates increased only 4.6 percent from 1978-79 (14,784 graduates) to 1992-93 (15,466 graduates), the numbers of underrepresented minority graduates increased 45.9 percent over this same period. The number of Asian graduates soared 436.5 percent (Table 27).

In academic year 1992-93, the ratio of underrepresented minority graduates to all graduates was 11.8 percent. For five schools there were no underrepresented minority graduates.

Trends In Graduations

TABLE 27.
Graduates Of Schools Of Medicine In The U.S.,
By Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Years 1978-79 Through 1992-93

Academic Year	Graduates	Minority Graduates	Racial/Ethnic Category						
			Underrep. Minorities ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other ²	White
1978-79	14,784	1,632	1,254	760	445	49	378	524	12,628
1979-80	15,113	1,675	1,263	768	462	33	412	650	12,788
1980-81	15,632	1,795	1,339	766	530	43	456	636	13,201
1981-82	16,012	1,946	1,418	763	610	45	528	240	13,826
1982-83	15,802	2,241	1,647	883	719	45	594	57	13,504
1983-84	16,343	2,319	1,640	818	763	59	679	20	14,004
1984-85	16,318	2,450	1,700	828	807	65	750	80	13,788
1985-86	16,117	2,573	1,664	824	791	49	909	131	13,413
1986-87	15,930	2,595	1,648	820	765	63	947	191	13,144
1987-88	15,919	2,852	1,733	850	825	58	1,119	65	13,002
1988-89	15,630	2,975	1,734	821	856	57	1,241	49	12,606
1989-90	15,398	3,178	1,745	874	819	52	1,433	145	12,075
1990-91	15,427	3,483	1,796	918	832	46	1,687	152	11,792
1991-92	15,365	3,675	1,755	850	842	63	1,920	165	11,525
1992-93	15,466	3,858	1,830	943	816	71	2,028	292	11,316
1978-79	100.0	11.0	8.5	5.1	3.0	0.3	2.6	3.5	85.4
1979-80	100.0	11.1	8.4	5.1	3.1	0.2	2.7	4.3	84.6
1980-81	100.0	11.5	8.6	4.9	3.4	0.3	2.9	4.1	84.4
1981-82	100.0	12.2	8.9	4.8	3.8	0.3	3.3	1.5	86.3
1982-83	100.0	14.2	10.4	5.6	4.6	0.3	3.8	0.4	85.5
1983-84	100.0	14.2	10.0	5.0	4.7	0.4	4.2	0.1	85.7
1984-85	100.0	15.0	10.4	5.1	4.9	0.4	4.6	0.5	84.5
1985-86	100.0	16.0	10.3	5.1	4.9	0.3	5.6	0.8	83.2
1986-87	100.0	16.3	10.3	5.1	4.8	0.4	5.9	1.2	82.5
1987-88	100.0	17.9	10.9	5.3	5.2	0.4	7.0	0.4	81.7
1988-89	100.0	19.0	11.1	5.3	5.5	0.4	7.9	0.3	80.7
1989-90	100.0	20.6	11.3	5.7	5.3	0.3	9.3	0.9	78.4
1990-91	100.0	22.6	11.6	6.0	5.4	0.3	10.9	1.0	76.4
1991-92	100.0	23.9	11.4	5.5	5.5	0.4	12.5	1.1	75.0
1992-93	100.0	24.9	11.8	6.1	5.3	0.5	13.1	1.9	73.2

Number of Graduates

Percent Of Graduates

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

²Includes racial/ethnic category unknown or not reported.

SOURCE: Association of American Medical Colleges, Division of Minority Health, Education and Prevention: Minority Students in Medical Education, Facts and Figures VII, August 1993, and unpublished data.

TABLE 28.
Graduates Of Schools Of Medicine In The U.S., By Individual School
And Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Year 1992-93

School	Racial/Ethnic Category								
	Grad.	Minority Grad.	Underrep. Minority Grad. ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other ²	White
ALL SCHOOLS	15,466	3,858	1,830	943	816	71	2,028	292	11,316
ALABAMA									
University of Alabama	166	24	12	7	3	2	12	1	141
University of South Alabama ⁶⁵	9	5	4	0	1	4	0	56	
ARIZONA									
University of Arizona	81	15	10	0	10	0	5	0	66
ARKANSAS									
University of Arkansas	136	10	7	4	3	0	3	0	126
CALIFORNIA									
Charles R. Drew/UCLA Medical School	25	22	21	16	5	0	1	0	3
Loma Linda University	131	59	10	7	2	1	49	0	72
Stanford University	83	40	20	8	10	2	20	2	41
Univ. of California, Davis	92	37	23	6	15	2	14	1	54
Univ. of California, Irvine	90	42	21	5	16	0	21	3	45
Univ. of California, LA	170	72	26	12	14	0	46	3	95
Univ. of California, San Diego	116	45	25	14	11	0	20	2	69
Univ. of Calif., San Francisco	163	75	35	13	16	6	40	0	88
Univ. of Southern California ¹⁶²	73	21	7	14	0	52	3	86	
COLORADO									
University of Colorado	132	19	11	1	10	0	8	0	113
CONNECTICUT									
University of Connecticut	74	10	7	5	2	0	9	3	61
Yale University	93	32	13	8	5	0	19	0	61
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA									
George Washington Univ.	139	39	5	4	1	0	34	0	100
Georgetown University	191	35	15	9	4	2	20	6	150
Howard University	83	74	70	63	7	0	4	4	5
FLORIDA									
University of Florida	112	20	15	8	7	0	5	0	92
University of Miami	134	48	34	9	25	0	14	6	80
University of South Florida	96	22	14	3	11	0	8	0	74
GEORGIA									
Emory University	118	33	10	8	2	0	23	3	82
Medical College of Georgia	162	22	6	3	3	0	16	4	136
Mercer	43	8	8	7	1	0	0	1	34
Morehouse College	37	33	31	30	1	0	2	0	4
HAWAII									
University of Hawaii	52	44	0	0	0	0	44	0	8
ILLINOIS									
Loyola University (Stritch)	125	31	8	4	4	0	23	0	94
Northwestern University	161	46	10	7	3	0	36	5	110
Rush Medical College	114	22	6	5	1	0	16	2	90
Southern Illinois University	72	10	7	6	1	0	3	1	61
The Chicago Medical School ¹⁵⁸	44	10	5	3	2	34	5	109	
Univ. of Chicago (Pritzker)	95	30	7	3	4	0	23	3	62
University of Illinois	314	113	59	20	37	2	54	4	197

(continued)

TABLE 28. (continued)
Graduates Of Schools Of Medicine In The U.S., By Individual School
And Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Year 1992-93

School	Racial/Ethnic Category								
	Minority Grad.	Minority Grad.	Underrep. Minority Grad. ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other ²	White
INDIANA									
Indiana University	247	29	9	7	1	1	20	3	215
IOWA									
University of Iowa	153	21	15	9	5	1	6	0	132
KANSAS									
University of Kansas	174	35	18	4	13	1	17	1	138
KENTUCKY									
University of Kentucky	91	3	1	1	0	0	2	1	87
University of Louisville	115	10	3	1	2	0	7	1	104
LOUISIANA									
Louisiana State University, New Orleans	171	28	14	4	9	1	14	2	141
Louisiana State University, Shreveport	90	15	5	2	3	0	10	0	75
Tulane University	148	37	15	5	10	0	22	4	107
MARYLAND									
Johns Hopkins University	130	47	22	17	5	0	25	9	74
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences	155	24	16	7	8	1	8	1	130
University of Maryland	146	50	19	19	0	0	31	0	96
MASSACHUSETTS									
Boston University	141	53	16	10	6	0	37	9	79
Harvard University	136	45	15	11	4	0	30	4	87
Tufts University	158	47	10	4	6	0	37	3	108
Univ. of Massachusetts	100	12	7	3	4	0	5	0	88
MICHIGAN									
Michigan State University	79	13	10	6	4	0	3	1	65
University of Michigan	187	56	24	18	5	1	32	5	126
Wayne State University	254	76	44	38	5	1	32	1	177
MINNESOTA									
Mayo Medical School	40	3	1	0	1	0	2	1	36
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	232	29	7	3	3	1	22	2	201
MISSISSIPPI									
University of Mississippi	95	9	8	7	1	0	1	1	85
MISSOURI									
Saint Louis University	143	31	2	1	0	1	29	1	111
Univ. of Missouri, Columbia ⁹⁶	14	4	3	1	0	10	0	82	
Univ. of Missouri, Kansas City	90	1	0	0	0	0	1	75	14
Washington University	97	17	6	6	0	0	11	1	79
NEBRASKA									
Creighton University	113	17	9	4	5	0	8	0	96
University of Nebraska	109	17	10	3	6	1	7	0	92
NEVADA									
University of Nevada	54	6	2	1	1	0	4	0	48
NEW HAMPSHIRE									
Dartmouth University	61	13	6	2	1	3	7	1	47

(continued)

TABLE 28. (continued)
Graduates Of Schools Of Medicine In The U.S., By Individual School
And Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Year 1992-93

School	Racial/Ethnic Category							
	Minority Grad.	Minority Grad.	Minority Grad. ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other ² White
NEW JERSEY								
UMDNJ - New Jersey	171	65	40	26	14	0	25	1 105
UMDNJ - Rutgers (R.W. Johnson)	134	33	14	9	5	0	19	4 97
NEW MEXICO								
University of New Mexico	69	14	13	2	9	2	1	6 49
NEW YORK								
Albany Medical College	125	28	6	2	4	0	22	1 96
Albert Einstein College of Med.	167	30	18	13	5	0	12	6 131
Columbia University	155	38	13	9	4	0	25	7 110
Cornell University	96	23	11	7	4	0	12	0 73
Mount Sinai School of Med.126	37	14	8	6	0	23	4	85
New York Medical College	190	52	22	16	5	1	30	5 133
New York University	138	44	11	4	6	1	33	2 92
State University of NY, Brooklyn	197	52	23	15	8	0	29	11 134
State University of NY, Buffalo	140	30	16	13	3	0	14	2 108
State University of NY, Stony Brook	107	34	12	9	3	0	22	2 71
State University of NY, Syracuse	147	27	18	14	4	0	9	0 120
University of Rochester	88	24	14	9	5	0	10	3 61
NORTH CAROLINA								
Duke University	111	22	7	7	0	0	15	0 89
East Carolina University	74	16	14	10	2	2	2	0 58
University of North Carolina150	24	15	15	0	0	9	1	125
Wake Forest University (Bowman Gray)	107	10	7	6	1	0	3	0 97
NORTH DAKOTA								
University of North Dakota	49	7	5	0	2	3	2	0 42
OHIO								
Case Western Reserve Univ.144	37	20	15	5	0	17	4	103
Medical Col. of Ohio, Toledo128	27	9	6	3	0	18	0	101
Northeastern Ohio Universities	96	19	2	1	0	1	17	1 76
Ohio State University	201	41	13	11	2	0	28	0 160
University of Cincinnati	141	16	9	8	1	0	7	2 123
Wright State University	79	19	11	9	2	0	8	0 60
OKLAHOMA								
University of Oklahoma	121	26	18	5	3	10	8	1 94
OREGON								
University of Oregon	92	10	4	2	1	1	6	0 82
PENNSYLVANIA								
Hahnemann Medical College169	42	17	15	2	0	25	1	126
Jefferson Medical College	208	49	6	2	4	0	43	1 158
Medical College of Penn.	105	28	8	4	4	0	20	5 72
Penn. State Univ., Hershey	97	23	7	5	2	0	16	1 73
Temple University	167	52	28	21	7	0	24	0 115
University of Pennsylvania	160	42	12	7	5	0	30	5 113
University of Pittsburgh	128	19	8	7	1	0	11	1 108

(continued)

TABLE 28. (continued)
Graduates Of Schools Of Medicine In The U.S., By Individual School
And Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Year 1992-93

School	Grad.	Racial/Ethnic Category							
		Underrep.		Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other ²	White
		Minority Grad.	Minority Grad. ¹						
RHODE ISLAND									
Brown University	76	26	12	7	4	1	14	1	49
SOUTH CAROLINA									
Medical Univ. of S. Carolina	126	9	4	3	1	0	5	1	116
Univ. of S. Carolina, Columbia	61	6	3	3	0	0	3	0	55
SOUTH DAKOTA									
University of South Dakota	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
TENNESSEE									
East Tennessee State Univ.	53	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	49
Meharry Medical College	62	55	50	49	1	0	5	0	7
University of Tennessee	144	27	16	14	2	0	11	1	116
Vanderbilt University	97	9	5	3	1	1	4	2	86
TEXAS									
Baylor University	148	37	13	3	10	0	24	0	111
University of Texas, Galveston	171	42	17	4	11	2	25	0	129
University of Texas, Houston	196	66	25	6	18	1	41	2	128
Univ. of Texas, San Antonio	195	53	26	1	25	0	27	3	139
Univ. of Texas, Southwestern	189	54	30	9	19	2	24	3	132
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University	47	11	8	2	6	0	3	0	36
Texas Tech University	86	16	3	0	2	1	13	0	70
UTAH									
University of Utah	97	12	2	0	1	1	10	0	85
VERMONT									
University of Vermont	96	8	3	1	1	1	5	2	86
VIRGINIA									
East. Virginia Med. School	92	20	4	2	2	0	16	0	72
Medical College of Virginia	160	22	3	2	1	0	19	3	135
University of Virginia	130	19	8	6	2	0	11	1	110
WASHINGTON									
University of Washington	170	28	15	3	6	6	13	5	137
WEST VIRGINIA									
Marshall University	44	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	43
University of West Virginia	71	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	61
WISCONSIN									
Medical Col. of Wisconsin	197	32	6	2	4	0	26	1	164
University of Wisconsin	145	15	9	2	6	1	6	0	130
PUERTO RICO									
Ponce School of Medicine	57	54	54	0	54	0	0	0	3
Universidad Central del Caribe	60	59	59	0	59	0	0	0	1
University of Puerto Rico	89	87	87	0	87	0	0	1	1

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

²Includes racial/ethnic category unknown or not reported.

SOURCE: Association of American Medical Colleges, Division of Minority Health, Education and Prevention: Minority Students in Medical Education, Facts and Figures VII, August 1993.

Comparisons of first-year enrollment figures for women in minority groups for academic years 1979-80, 1986-87, and 1993-94 show that they have increased their first-year representation in medical schools in both numbers and percentages over this period (Table 29). Table 29 also shows similar increased representation from 1979-80 to 1993-94 for total enrollment figures. With respect to first-year enrollments, total enrollments and graduations for 1979-80, 1986-87 and 1993-94, the percentage representation of women in minority groups has been greater than the percentage representation of all women. The effect of this is that women in minority groups have had more influence in determining the overall percentage representation of these groups in enrollments and graduations. For example, more than 60 percent of Black first-year enrollments in 1993-94 were women. Moreover, all of the increase that occurred in Black first-year enrollments from 1979-80 to 1993-94 was a result of increases in the number of Black women.

TABLE 29.
First-Year And Total Enrollment Of Women In Schools Of Medicine
In The U.S., By Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Years 1979-80, 1986-87 And 1993-94

First-Year Enrollments									
		Racial/Ethnic Category							
	First-Year Enroll.	Minority Enroll.	Underrep. Minor. ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other ²	White
Men and Women in Category, Numbers	16,930	2,463	1,961	1,108	790	63	502	208	14,259
Women in Category, Numbers	4,713	905	751	495	240	16	154	54	3,754
Women in Category, Percent	27.8	36.7	38.3	44.7	30.4	25.4	30.7	26.0	26.3
Men and Women in Category, Numbers	16,819 ³	3,703	2,189	1,174	954	61	1,514	127	12,987
Women in Category, Numbers	5,894	1,520	985	600	360	25	535	43	4,331
Women in Category, Percent	35.0	41.0	45.0	51.1	37.7	41.0	35.3	33.9	33.3
Men and Women in Category, Numbers	17,121 ⁴	5,452	2,691	1,489	1,073	129	2,761	142	11,463
Women in Category, Numbers	7,230 ⁴	2,575	1,438	897	485	56	1,137	58	4,583
Women in Category, Percent	42.2	47.2	53.4	60.2	45.2	43.4	41.2	40.8	40.0
(continued)									

TABLE 29. (continued)
First-Year And Total Enrollment Of Women In Schools Of Medicine
In The U.S., By Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Years 1979-80, 1986-87 And 1993-94

Total Enrollments										1979-80	
	Total Enroll.	Minority Enroll.	Racial/Ethnic Category								
			Underrep. Minor. ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other ²	White		
Men and Women in Category, Numbers	63,800 ⁵	8,130	6,353	3,627	2,514	212	1,777	794	54,854		
Women in Category, Numbers	16,141	2,860	2,342	1,549	738	55	518	206	13,075		
Women in Category, Percent	25.3	35.2	36.9	42.7	29.4	25.9	29.2	25.9	23.8		
										1986-87	
Men and Women in Category, Numbers	66,125 ⁶	12,538	7,655	3,892	3,521	242	4,883	445	53,136 ⁶		
Women in Category, Numbers	22,100 ⁶	4,917	3,229	1,914	1,214	101	1,688	143	17,039		
Women in Category, Percent	33.4	39.2	42.2	49.2	34.5	41.7	34.6	32.1	32.1		
										1993-94	
Men and Women in Category, Numbers	66,629 ⁷	20,002	9,250	4,900	3,986	364	10,752	687	45,774		
Women in Category, Numbers	26,854 ⁷	9,037	4,718	2,854	1,699	165	4,319	250	17,524		
Women in Category, Percent	40.3	45.2	51.0	58.2	42.6	45.3	40.2	36.4	38.3		

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

²Includes racial/ethnic category unknown or not reported, and foreign students.

³Includes 2 students (men and women) for whom data were not available.

⁴Includes 64 students (men and women) and 14 students (women) for whom data were not available.

⁵Includes 22 students for whom data were not available.

⁶Includes 6 students (men and women) and 1 student (women) for whom data were not available.

⁷Includes 166 students (men and women) and 43 students (women) for whom data were not available.

SOURCE: Association of American Medical Colleges, Division of Minority Health, Education and Prevention, Section for Student Services: Fall Enrollment Survey for Year Shown.

Residencies

Due to differences in reporting criteria, Tables 30 and 31 report differing figures for residencies. Extrapolation of apparent trends therefore should be done with caution.

TABLE 30.
Number Of Residents By Specialty Group And
Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Year 1992-93

Specialty Group	Racial/Ethnic Category								
	Residents	Minority Residents	Underrep. Minor. ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other ²	White
ALL GROUPS	91,947 ³	19,461	10,267	4,549	5,526	192	9,194	9,758	62,728
Allergy and Immunology	318	62	28	10	16	2	34	35	221
Anesthesiology	5,358	981	512	280	224	8	469	415	3,962
Colon and Rectal Surgery	54	10	7	2	5	0	3	4	40
Dermatology	896	118	55	29	24	2	63	23	755
Dermatopathology	39	7	4	1	3	0	3	2	30
Emergency Medicine	2,161	326	236	132	93	11	90	62	1,773
Family Practice	7,266	1,499	895	403	457	35	604	511	5,256
Internal Medicine	19,741	5,450	2,414	1,081	1,303	30	3,036	3,723	10,568
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	8,036	1,669	909	329	561	19	760	1,172	5,195
Neurological Surgery	770	103	57	31	24	2	46	42	625
Neurology	1,561	304	149	51	97	1	155	272	985
Nuclear Medicine	201	56	26	8	18	0	30	34	111
Obstetrics and Gynecology	4,749	887	569	263	299	7	318	214	3,648
Ophthalmology	1,648	290	136	57	71	8	154	102	1,256
Orthopaedic Surgery	2,992	287	181	108	71	2	106	63	2,642
Otolaryngology	1,149	118	50	25	24	1	68	28	1,003
Pathology	2,768	595	292	99	190	3	303	295	1,878
Pediatrics	6,660	1,960	1,059	430	611	18	901	907	3,793
Pediatric Subspecialties	1,259	275	149	46	102	1	126	170	814
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	1,004	221	125	55	68	2	96	45	738
Plastic Surgery	477	48	23	11	11	1	25	20	409
Preventive Medicine, General	423	87	72	48	23	1	15	11	325
Psychiatry	5,739	1,286	811	334	462	15	475	547	3,906
Radiology - Diagnostic	4,263	545	253	110	139	4	292	172	3,546
Radiation Oncology	527	94	37	24	10	3	57	41	392
Surgery - General	8,240	1,484	820	386	426	8	664	561	6,195
Thoracic Surgery	320	48	35	20	14	1	13	19	253
Urology	1,058	157	80	45	34	1	77	38	863
Transitional Year	1,516	368	206	80	123	3	162	176	972
Combined Specialty Programs	754	126	77	51	23	3	49	54	574

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

²Includes racial/ethnic category unknown or not reported.

³This figure differs from comparable figures in other tables due to differences in reporting criteria.

SOURCE: Data from the Medical Education Research and Information Database, Copyright 1992, American Medical Association, Department of Data Systems, 515 North State Street, Chicago, IL 60610.

TABLE 31.
Number Of Residents By Medical School Origin And
Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Year 1992-93

School	Residents	Minority Residents	Racial/Ethnic Category						
			Underrep. Minor. ¹	Black	American Hispanic	Indian	Asian	Other ²	White
ALL SCHOOLS	98,827 ³	16,209	8,631	4,051	4,327	253	7,578	20,678	61,940
U.S. and Canadian									
Allopathic	74,076	14,919	7,947	3,907	3,812	228	6,972	1,452	57,705
All Osteopathic	3,077	330	151	40	97	14	179	131	2,616
FMG ⁴	20,907	933	516	97	408	11	417	18,494	1,480
D/P/P ⁵	96	6	3	2	1	0	3	52	38
Fifth Pathway ⁶	18	3	2	1	1	0	1	5	10
Unknown	653	18	12	4	8	0	6	544	91

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

²Includes racial/ethnic category unknown or not reported.

³This figure differs from comparable figures in other tables due to differences in reporting criteria.

⁴FMG = Foreign Medical Graduate.

⁵D/P/P = U.S. School of Dentistry, U.S. School - PhD Program, Physician Candidate.

⁶Fifth Pathway = A preparatory entrance program.

SOURCE: Association of American Medical Colleges, Division of Minority Health, Education and Prevention: Minority Students in Medical Education, Facts and Figures VII, August 1993.

While first-year enrollment in schools of allopathic medicine increased from 16,501 in academic year 1978-79 to 17,121 in academic year 1993-94 (3.8 percent), minority first-year enrollment increased from 2,225 to 5,452 (145.0 percent). Black, Hispanic, American Indian and Asian racial/ethnic groups experienced significant gains in absolute numbers, and moderate-to-significant gains in the percent of representation of first-year enrollments.

Parity

Underrepresented minorities comprised an estimated 22.1 percent of the 1992 resident population. For academic year 1992-93, underrepresented minorities constituted 15.5 percent of first-year enrollments. The parity index for 1992-93 was 70, up slightly from previous years.

Black Americans made up an estimated 11.9 percent of the 1992 resident population, but only 8.3 percent of first-year enrollees in schools of allopathic medicine during academic year 1992-93. The 1992-93 parity index for Black Americans similarly was 70 and, also, up slightly compared to previous years.

Hispanics were estimated at 9.5 percent of the 1992 resident population. They were 6.5 percent of first-year enrollees. The parity index for Hispanics was 68 in academic year 1992-93; the index has ranged from a low of 61 to a high of 77 over the past 15 years.

American Indians almost achieved parity in 1992-93 (parity index = 99). The trend since academic year 1978-79, however, has been relatively flat with yearly fluctuations about an average value of 66.

Asians consistently have exceeded parity since academic year 1978-79. The parity index increased from a low of 193 in that year to 537 in academic year 1991-92 before dropping slightly to 494 in academic year 1992-93.

■ GENDER

Women have been graduates of U.S. medical schools since before the Civil War, but their numbers were small until the 1970s. The nation's preoccupation with the space age then resulted in enhanced science education for both genders, and an evolving social climate focused public attention on the differentials between women's potentials and their achievements. Programs designed to encourage disadvantaged persons to enter the health professions also encouraged the increased participation of women in these fields. These factors yielded major increases in the enrollment of women in medical schools. Other major contributing factors were an increased number of medical schools and expanded class sizes.

Trends In Applicants

The number of women applying to medical schools has climbed dramatically from 7,202 applicants in academic year 1973-74 to 17,957 applicants in 1993-94. This represents a 149.3 percent increase in the annual number of women applicants. In contrast, there has been a 25.4 percent decrease in the number of male applicants over this same period, from 33,304 in 1973-74 to 24,851 in 1993-94 (Table 32 and Figure 12).

Annual acceptances of female applicants similarly rose from 2,847 in 1973-74 to 7,288 in 1993-94 -- a 160.0 percent increase. This increase also contrasts with a 12.3 percent decrease in male acceptances -- from 11,488 in 1973-74 to 10,074 in 1993-94.

Acceptance rates for both male and female applicants rose from the mid-1970s through academic year 1988-89. The rates then dropped through academic year 1993-94 (Table 32 and Figure 13). In 1993-94, the acceptance rates for males and females were almost equal (40.5 percent and 40.6 percent, respectively).

During the period 1973-74 through 1993-94, the ratio of female applicants to male applicants rose consistently from 21.6 percent to 72.3 percent, and the ratio of female acceptances to male acceptances also rose from 24.8 percent to 72.3 percent.

Trends In First-Year Enrollments

In academic year 1978-79, women comprised 25.2 percent of first-year enrollments in schools of allopathic medicine. In 1993-94, women comprised 42.2 percent of first-year enrollments. There has been a trend of steady increases in the female percentages of first-year enrollments during this period (Table 33).

Trends In Total Enrollments

The ratio of total enrollments of women students to total enrollments of all students increased steadily from 24.3 percent in academic year 1978-79 to 40.3 percent in academic year 1993-94. The numbers of women students also increased consistently from 15,102 in 1978-79 to 26,854 in 1993-94 -- a 77.8 percent increase over this period (Table 34).

TABLE 32.
Applicants And Acceptances To Schools Of Medicine In The U.S.,
By Gender: Academic Years 1973-74 Through 1993-94

Academic Year	Applicants		Acceptances		Acceptances	
	Number		Number		Percent	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1973-74	33,304	7,202	11,488	2,847	34.5	39.5
1974-75	33,912	8,712	11,674	3,392	34.4	38.9
1975-76	32,515	9,575	11,619	3,639	35.7	38.0
1976-77	31,911	10,244	11,852	3,922	37.1	38.3
1977-78	30,374	10,195	11,896	4,081	39.2	40.0
1978-79	27,075	9,561	12,352	4,175	45.6	43.7
1979-80	25,919	10,222	12,156	4,730	46.9	46.3
1980-81	25,436	10,664	12,196	4,950	47.9	46.4
1981-82	25,054	11,673	11,953	5,333	47.7	45.7
1982-83	24,045	11,685	11,843	5,451	49.3	46.6
1983-84	23,239	11,961	11,577	5,632	49.8	47.1
1984-85	23,468	12,476	11,463	5,731	48.8	45.9
1985-86	21,331	11,562	11,370	5,858	53.3	50.1
1986-87	20,056	11,267	11,159	5,933	55.6	52.7
1987-88	17,712	10,411	10,822	6,205	61.1	59.6
1988-89	16,457	10,264	10,785	6,323	65.5	61.6
1989-90	16,369	10,546	10,522	6,453	64.3	61.2
1990-91	17,458	11,785	10,550	6,656	60.4	56.5
1991-92	19,601	13,700	10,493	6,943	53.5	50.7
1992-93	21,791	15,619	10,207	7,257	46.8	46.5
1993-94	24,851	17,957	10,074	7,288	40.5	40.6

SOURCE: Association of American Medical Colleges, Section for Student Services: Facts -- Applicants, Matriculants and Graduates.

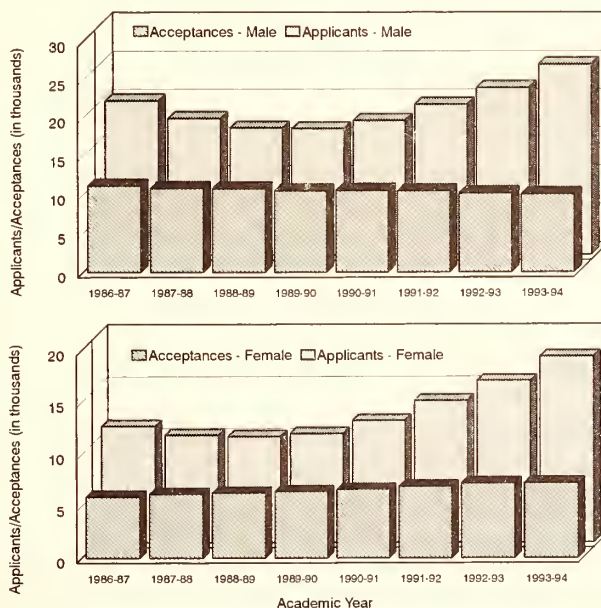
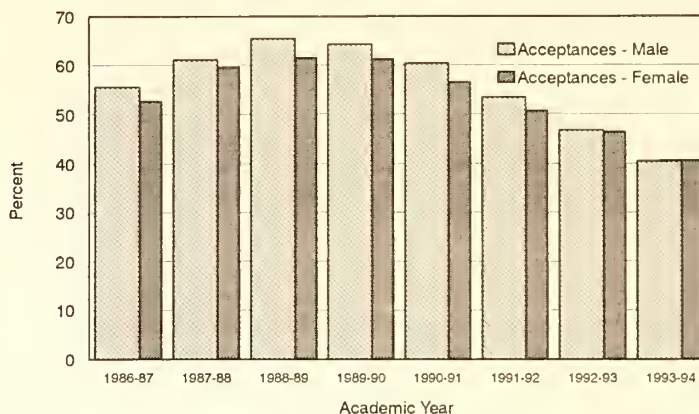


FIGURE 12.
Applicants And
Acceptances To
Schools Of Medicine In
The U.S., By Gender:
1986-87 Through
1993-94

SOURCE: Table 32



SOURCE: Table 32

FIGURE 13.
Acceptances To Schools Of Medicine In The U.S. As A Percent Of Applicants,
By Gender: 1986-87 Through 1993-94

TABLE 33.
First-Year Enrollment In Schools Of Medicine In The U.S.,
By Gender: Academic Years 1978-79 Through 1993-94

Academic Year	Number of Students			Percent
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female
1978-79	16,501	12,339	4,162	25.2
1979-80	16,930	12,217	4,713	27.8
1980-81	17,186	12,220	4,966	28.9
1981-82	17,268	11,951	5,317	30.8
1982-83	17,254	11,792	5,462	31.7
1983-84	17,150	11,497	5,653	33.0
1984-85	16,997	11,282	5,715	33.6
1985-86	16,963	11,163	5,800	34.2
1986-87	16,819	10,925	5,894	35.0
1987-88	16,713	10,615	6,098	36.5
1988-89	16,869	10,615	6,254	37.1
1989-90	16,756	10,342	6,414	38.3
1990-91	16,876	10,326	6,550	38.8
1991-92	17,071	10,267	6,804	39.9
1992-93	17,079	9,921	7,158	41.9
1993-94	17,121	9,891	7,230	42.2

na = Data not available.

SOURCE: Association of American Medical Colleges, Division of Minority Health, Education and Prevention, Section for Student Services: Fall Enrollment Survey for Year Shown.

Trends In Graduations

Annual graduations of female medical school students increased from 3,439 in 1978-79 to 5,880 in 1992-93, reflecting a 71.0 percent increase in annual graduations over this period. During academic year 1992-93, of the 15,466 students graduating from schools of allopathic medicine, 38.0 percent were women (Table 35).

TABLE 34.
Total Enrollment In Schools Of Medicine In The U.S., By Gender:
Academic Years 1978-79 Through 1993-94

Academic Year	Number of Students			Percent
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female
1978-79	62,213	47,111	15,102	24.3
1979-80	63,800 ¹	47,637	16,141	25.3
1980-81	65,189 ²	47,886	17,248	26.5
1981-82	66,298	47,793	18,505	27.9
1982-83	66,748	47,151	19,597	29.4
1983-84	67,327	46,892	20,635	30.6
1984-85	67,016	45,700	21,316	31.8
1985-86	66,585	44,935	21,650	32.5
1986-87	66,125	44,025	22,100	33.4
1987-88	65,735	43,191	22,544	34.3
1988-89	65,300	42,315	22,985	35.2
1989-90	65,016	41,503	23,513	36.2
1990-91	65,163	40,877	24,286	37.3
1991-92	65,602	40,640	24,962	38.1
1992-93	66,142	40,104	26,038	39.4
1993-94	66,629	39,775	26,854	40.3

na = Data not available.

¹Includes 22 students for whom data were not available.

²Includes 55 students for whom data were not available.

SOURCE: Association of American Medical Colleges, Division of Minority Health, Education and Prevention, Section for Student Services: Fall Enrollment Survey for Year Shown; Facts -- Applicants, Matriculants and Graduates.

TABLE 35.
Graduates Of Schools Of Medicine In The U.S., By Gender:
Academic Years 1978-79 Through 1992-93

Academic Year	Number of Graduates			Percent
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female
1978-79	14,784	11,345	3,439	23.3
1979-80	15,113	11,587	3,526	23.3
1980-81	15,632	11,729	3,903	25.0
1981-82	16,012	12,005	4,007	25.0
1982-83	15,802	11,570	4,232	26.8
1983-84	16,343	11,711	4,632	28.3
1984-85	16,318	11,414	4,904	30.1
1985-86	16,117	11,160	4,957	30.8
1986-87	15,930	10,823	5,107	32.1
1987-88	15,919	10,704	5,215	32.8
1988-89	15,630	10,409	5,221	33.4
1989-90	15,398	10,167	5,231	34.0
1990-91	15,435	9,882	5,553	36.0
1991-92	15,365	9,815	5,550	36.1
1992-93	15,466	9,586	5,880	38.0

SOURCE: Association of American Medical Colleges, Division of Minority Health, Education and Prevention: Minority Students in Medical Education, Facts and Figures VII, August 1993, and unpublished data.

The ratios of female graduates to total graduates in 1992-93 varied from a low of 24.7 percent at the University of Utah to a high of 58.8 percent at Rush Medical College. Ten schools had a ratio of female graduates to total graduates of 50.0 percent or greater in 1992-93 (Table 36).

TABLE 36.
Graduates Of Schools Of Medicine In The U.S., By Individual School
And Gender: Academic Year 1992-93

School	Number of Graduates			Percent
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female
ALL SCHOOLS	15,466	9,586	5,880	38.0
ALABAMA				
University of Alabama	166	122	44	26.5
University of South Alabama	65	35	30	46.2
ARIZONA				
University of Arizona	81	40	41	50.6
ARKANSAS				
University of Arkansas	136	92	44	32.7
CALIFORNIA				
Charles R. Drew/UCLA Med. School	25	14	11	44.0
Loma Linda University	131	90	41	31.3
Stanford University	83	48	35	42.2
University of California, Davis	92	58	34	37.0
University of California, Irvine	90	57	33	36.7
University of California, Los Angeles	170	103	67	39.4
University of California, San Diego	116	73	43	37.1
Univ. of California, San Francisco	163	88	75	46.0
University of Southern California	162	97	65	40.1
COLORADO				
University of Colorado	132	81	51	38.6
CONNECTICUT				
University of Connecticut	74	38	36	48.6
Yale University	93	60	33	35.5
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
George Washington University	139	72	67	48.2
Georgetown University	191	126	65	34.0
Howard University	83	36	47	56.6
FLORIDA				
University of Florida	112	60	52	46.4
University of Miami	134	97	37	27.6
University of South Florida	96	61	35	36.5
GEORGIA				
Emory University	118	76	42	35.6
Medical College of Georgia	162	107	55	34.0
Mercer	43	24	19	44.2
Morehouse College	37	19	18	48.6
HAWAII				
University of Hawaii	52	33	19	36.5
ILLINOIS				
Loyola University (Stritch)	125	72	53	42.7
Northwestern University	161	100	61	37.9
Rush Medical College	114	47	67	58.8
Southern Illinois University	72	46	26	36.1
The Chicago Medical School	158	111	47	29.7
University of Chicago (Pritzker)	95	67	28	29.5
University of Illinois	314	210	104	33.1
INDIANA				
Indiana University	247	163	84	34.0

(continued)

TABLE 36. (continued)
Graduates Of Schools Of Medicine In The U.S., By Individual School
And Gender: Academic Year 1992-93

School	Number of Graduates			Percent
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female
IOWA				
University of Iowa	153	97	56	36.6
KANSAS				
University of Kansas	174	111	63	36.2
KENTUCKY				
University of Kentucky	91	58	33	36.3
University of Louisville	115	68	47	40.9
LOUISIANA				
Louisiana State Univ., New Orleans	171	117	54	31.6
Louisiana State Univ., Shreveport	90	62	28	31.1
Tulane University	148	88	60	40.5
MARYLAND				
Johns Hopkins University	130	75	55	42.3
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences	155	112	43	27.7
University of Maryland	146	88	58	39.7
MASSACHUSETTS				
Boston University	141	82	59	41.8
Harvard University	136	86	50	36.8
Tufts University	158	79	79	50.0
University of Massachusetts	100	56	44	44.0
MICHIGAN				
Michigan State University	79	38	41	51.9
University of Michigan	187	114	73	39.0
Wayne State University	254	157	97	38.2
MINNESOTA				
Mayo Medical School	40	21	19	47.5
Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis	232	130	102	44.0
MISSISSIPPI				
University of Mississippi	95	70	25	26.3
MISSOURI				
Saint Louis University	143	100	43	30.1
University of Missouri, Columbia	96	58	38	39.6
University of Missouri, Kansas City	90	41	49	54.4
Washington University	97	70	27	27.8
NEBRASKA				
Creighton University	113	80	33	29.2
University of Nebraska	109	58	51	46.8
NEVADA				
University of Nevada	54	34	20	37.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Dartmouth University	61	34	27	44.3
NEW JERSEY				
UMDNJ-New Jersey	171	94	77	45.0
UMDNJ-Rutgers (R.W. Johnson)	134	85	49	36.6
NEW MEXICO				
University of New Mexico	69	43	26	37.7

(continued)

TABLE 36. (continued)
Graduates Of Schools Of Medicine In The U.S., By Individual School
And Gender: Academic Year 1992-93

School	Number of Graduates			Percent
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female
NEW YORK				
Albany Medical College	125	77	48	38.4
Albert Einstein College of Medicine	167	97	70	41.9
Columbia University	155	104	51	32.9
Cornell University	96	54	42	43.8
Mount Sinai School of Medicine	126	62	64	50.8
New York Medical College	190	125	65	34.2
New York University	138	91	47	34.1
State Univ. of NY, Brooklyn	197	121	76	38.6
State Univ. of NY, Buffalo	140	88	52	37.1
State Univ. of NY, Stony Brook	107	68	39	36.4
State Univ. of NY, Syracuse	147	91	56	38.1
University of Rochester	88	48	40	45.5
NORTH CAROLINA				
Duke University	111	80	31	27.9
East Carolina University	74	37	37	50.0
University of North Carolina	150	95	55	36.7
Wake Forest Univ. (Bowman Gray)	107	68	39	36.4
NORTH DAKOTA				
University of North Dakota	49	33	16	32.7
OHIO				
Case Western Reserve University	144	82	62	43.1
Medical College of Ohio, Toledo	128	76	52	40.6
Northeastern Ohio Universities	96	54	42	43.8
Ohio State University	201	133	68	33.8
University of Cincinnati	141	86	55	39.0
Wright State University	79	50	29	36.7
OKLAHOMA				
University of Oklahoma	121	83	38	31.4
OREGON				
University of Oregon	92	59	33	35.9
PENNSYLVANIA				
Hahnemann Medical College	169	96	73	43.2
Jefferson Medical College	208	142	66	31.7
Medical College of Pennsylvania	105	50	55	52.4
Pennsylvania State Univ., Hershey	97	61	36	37.1
Temple University	167	79	88	52.7
University of Pennsylvania	160	104	56	35.0
University of Pittsburgh	128	89	39	30.5
RHODE ISLAND				
Brown University	76	48	28	36.8
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Medical Univ. of South Carolina	126	93	33	26.2
Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia	61	43	18	29.5
SOUTH DAKOTA				
University of South Dakota	40	25	15	37.5

(continued)

TABLE 36. (continued)
Graduates Of Schools Of Medicine In The U.S., By Individual School
And Gender: Academic Year 1992-93

School	Number of Graduates			Percent
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female
TENNESSEE				
East Tennessee State University	53	29	24	46.0
Meharry Medical College	62	34	28	45.2
University of Tennessee	144	100	44	30.6
Vanderbilt University	97	66	31	32.0
TEXAS				
Baylor University	148	94	54	36.5
University of Texas, Galveston	171	124	47	27.5
University of Texas, Houston	196	110	86	43.9
University of Texas, San Antonio	195	118	77	39.5
University of Texas, Southwestern	189	117	72	38.1
Texas Agricult. & Mechanical Univ.	47	30	17	36.2
Texas Tech University	86	57	29	33.7
UTAH				
University of Utah	97	73	24	24.7
VERMONT				
University of Vermont	96	54	42	43.8
VIRGINIA				
Eastern Virginia Medical School	92	58	34	37.0
Medical College of Virginia	160	108	52	32.5
University of Virginia	130	87	43	33.1
WASHINGTON				
University of Washington	170	110	60	35.3
WEST VIRGINIA				
Marshall University	44	31	13	29.5
University of West Virginia	71	43	28	39.4
WISCONSIN				
Medical College of Wisconsin	197	108	89	45.2
University of Wisconsin	145	88	57	39.3
PUERTO RICO				
Ponce School of Medicine	57	35	22	38.6
Universidad Central del Caribe	60	34	26	43.3
University of Puerto Rico	89	57	32	36.0

SOURCE: Association of American Medical Colleges, Division of Minority Health, Education and Prevention: Minority Students in Medical Education, Facts and Figures VII, August 1993, and unpublished data.

TABLE 37.
Number Of Residents, By Specialty Group And Gender:
Academic Year 1992-93

Specialty Group	Residents			Percent
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female
ALL GROUPS	91,947 ¹	63,422	28,525	31.0
Allergy and Immunology	318	211	107	33.6
Anesthesiology	5,358	4,165	1,193	22.3
Colon and Rectal Surgery	54	49	5	9.3
Dermatology	896	432	464	51.8
Dermatopathology	39	23	16	41.0
Emergency Medicine	2,161	1,615	546	25.3
Family Practice	7,266	4,548	2,718	37.4
Internal Medicine	19,741	13,758	5,983	30.3
Internal Medicine Subspecialties	8,036	6,266	1,770	22.0
Neurological Surgery	770	718	52	6.8
Neurology	1,561	1,121	440	28.2
Nuclear Medicine	201	139	62	30.8
Obstetrics and Gynecology	4,749	2,320	2,429	51.1
Ophthalmology	1,648	1,249	399	24.2
Orthopaedic Surgery	2,992	2,814	178	5.9
Otolaryngology	1,149	990	159	13.8
Pathology	2,768	1,675	1,093	39.5
Pediatrics	6,660	2,729	3,931	59.0
Pediatric Subspecialties	1,259	765	494	39.2
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	1,004	661	343	34.2
Plastic Surgery	477	409	68	14.3
Preventive Med., General	423	254	169	40.0
Psychiatry	5,739	3,183	2,556	44.5
Radiology - Diagnostic	4,263	3,153	1,110	26.0
Radiation Oncology	527	380	147	27.9
Surgery - General	8,240	6,943	1,297	15.7
Thoracic Surgery	320	308	12	3.8
Urology	1,058	991	67	6.3
Transitional Year	1,516	1,112	404	26.6
Combined Specialty Programs	754	441	313	41.5

¹This figure differs from comparable figures in other tables due to differences in reporting criteria.

SOURCE: Data from the Medical Education Research and Information Database, Copyright 1992, American Medical Association, Department of Data Systems, 515 North State Street, Chicago, IL 60610.

Table 37 shows that the ratio of female residents to all residents was highest for the specialty of Pediatrics (59.0 percent) and lowest for the specialty of Thoracic Surgery (3.8 percent). The ratio for all specialty groups was 31.0 percent.

TABLE 38.
Federal And Non-Federal Female Physicians In The U.S., By Major
Professional Activity And Specialty Group: January 1, 1992

Major Professional Activity	Specialty Group					
	All Specialty Groups	Gen/Family Practice	Medical Specialties	Surgical Specialties	Other Specialties	
All Female Physicians	118,519 ¹	12,036	45,842	15,000	34,107	Number Of Physicians
Patient Care	100,024	11,648	42,602	14,625	31,149	
Office-Based Practice	60,695	8,503	25,250	9,010	17,932	
Hospital-Based Practice	39,329	3,145	17,352	5,615	13,217	
Residents ²	26,580	2,218	12,358	4,456	7,548	
Clinical Fellows	1,629	47	797	211	574	
Full-time Staff	11,120	880	4,197	948	5,095	
Other Professional Activity	6,961	388	3,240	375	2,958	
Medical Teaching	1,583	154	730	119	580	
Administration	1,919	159	647	62	1,051	
Research ³	2,788	31	1,712	170	875	
Other	671	44	151	24	452	
All Female Physicians	100.0 ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Percent Of Physicians
Patient Care	84.4	96.8	92.9	97.5	91.3	
Office-Based Practice	51.2	70.6	55.1	60.1	52.6	
Hospital-Based Practice	33.2	26.1	37.9	37.4	38.8	
Residents ²	22.4	18.4	27.0	29.7	22.1	
Clinical Fellows	1.4	0.4	1.7	1.4	1.7	
Full-time Staff	9.4	7.3	9.2	6.3	14.9	
Other Professional Activity	5.9	3.2	7.1	2.5	8.7	
Medical Teaching	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.7	
Administration	1.6	1.3	1.4	0.4	3.1	
Research ³	2.6	0.3	3.7	1.1	2.6	
Other	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.3	

¹Includes 3,129 physicians in category "Not Classified"; 7,799 physicians in category "Inactive"; and 606 physicians in category "Address Unknown".

²Includes all years of residency.

³Includes physicians in research activities, and research fellows.

SOURCE: American Medical Association, Center for Health Services Research and Development: Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S., 1993 Edition.

Table 38 lists summary data on the distribution of female physicians by major professional activity and specialty group as of January 1, 1992. Tables 39 and 40 indicate trends in the distribution of female physicians from 1970 through 1992 by major professional activity and specialty, respectively.

TABLE 39.
Federal And Non-Federal Female Physicians In The U.S., By
Major Professional Activity: Selected Years 1970 Through 1992

**Number Of
Physicians¹**

Major Professional Activity	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988	1990	1992
All Female Physicians	25,401 ²	35,626	54,284	80,725	92,718	104,194	118,519
Patient Care	18,362	24,345	39,969	64,424	75,891	86,376	100,024
Office-Based Practice	9,217	12,497	20,609	36,526	40,982	49,249	60,695
Hospital-Based Practice	9,145	11,848	19,360	27,898	34,909	37,127	39,329
Residents ³	5,464	7,512	13,322	19,778	23,307	24,839	26,580
Clinical Fellows ⁴	0	0	0	0	1,968	1,999	1,629
Full-time Staff	3,681	4,336	6,038	8,120	9,634	10,289	11,120
Other Professional Activity	2,956	2,873	4,737	7,456	6,448	6,911	6,961
Medical Teaching	611	795	1,090	1,319	1,503	1,584	1,583
Administration	915	1,020	1,178	1,484	1,673	1,816	1,919
Research ⁵	1,146	743	2,077	4,062	2,679	2,856	2,788
Other	284	315	392	591	593	655	671
Not Classified ⁶	0	4,173	4,030	2,894	3,002	2,844	3,129
Inactive	3,543	3,440	3,773	5,267	6,729	7,438	7,799
Address Unknown	471	795	1,775	684	648	625	606

**Percent Of
Physicians¹**

All Female Physicians	100.0 ²	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Patient Care	72.3	68.3	73.6	79.8	81.9	82.9	84.4
Office-Based Practice	36.3	35.1	38.0	45.2	44.2	47.3	51.2
Hospital-Based Practice	36.0	33.3	35.7	34.6	37.7	35.6	33.2
Residents ³	21.5	21.1	24.5	24.5	25.1	23.8	22.4
Clinical Fellows ⁴	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.9	1.4
Full-time Staff	14.5	12.2	11.1	10.1	10.4	9.9	9.4
Other Professional Activity	11.6	8.1	8.7	9.2	7.0	6.6	5.9
Medical teaching	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3
Administration	3.6	2.9	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6
Research ⁵	4.5	2.1	3.8	5.0	2.9	2.7	2.4
Other	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Not Classified ⁶	0.0	11.7	7.4	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.6
Inactive	13.9	9.7	7.0	6.5	7.3	7.1	6.6
Address Unknown	1.9	2.2	3.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5

¹Data prior to 1990 are as of December 31st; data for 1990 and afterwards are as of January 1st.

²Includes 69 physicians in "Not Classified" category. See footnote 6, below.

³Includes all years of residency.

⁴The category "Clinical Fellows" was added in 1986.

⁵Includes physicians in research activities, and research fellows.

⁶The category "Not Classified" was established in 1970; however, complete data were not available until 1972.

SOURCE: American Medical Association, Center for Health Services Research and Development: Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S., 1993 Edition.

TABLE 40.
Federal And Non-Federal Female Physicians In The U.S., By Specialty:
Selected Years 1970 Through 1992

Specialty	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988	1990	1992
All Female Physicians	25,401	35,626	54,284	80,725	92,718	104,194	118,519
Aerospace Medicine	5	7	13	32	38	35	41
Allergy/Immunology	117	124	116	138	147	506	552
Anesthesiology	1,516	1,819	2,388	3,710	4,189	4,608	5,170
Cardiovascular Diseases	187	185	327	598	771	839	915
Child Psychiatry	483	659	896	1,193	1,352	1,489	1,637
Colon/Rectal Surgery	3	5	5	15	27	31	29
Dermatology	278	375	628	1,082	1,336	1,641	1,906
Diagnostic Radiology	111	228	656	1,781	2,146	2,418	2,899
Emergency Medicine	0	0	0	1,348	1,745	2,058	2,359
Forensic Pathology	9	10	26	53	79	92	98
Gastroenterology	46	52	118	269	358	456	508
General/Family Practice ²	2,486	2,866	4,677	7,996	9,443	10,602	12,036
General Preventive Medicine	100	98	109	199	243	249	299
General Surgery	311	567	1,150	1,987	2,150	2,406	2,831
Internal Medicine	2,383	4,006	8,130	14,716	17,040	19,171	23,043
Neurology	215	341	580	1,059	1,304	1,462	1,632
Neurological Surgery	13	18	48	91	113	139	146
Nuclear Medicine	0	0	0	168	164	184	216
Obstetrics/Gynecology	1,337	1,777	3,243	5,597	6,634	7,551	8,721
Occupational Medicine	86	79	118	210	256	291	322
Ophthalmology	307	395	657	1,120	1,376	1,550	1,742
Orthopedic Surgery	46	60	144	293	348	421	514
Otolaryngology	52	69	141	287	361	426	491
Pathology - Anatomic/Clinical	1,273	1,674	2,215	3,217	3,527	3,716	4,156
Pediatrics	3,816	5,135	8,189	12,440	14,104	15,675	18,14
Pediatric Cardiology	91	99	125	146	169	199	211
Physical Medicine/Rehab.	241	322	515	920	1,079	1,193	1,345
Plastic Surgery	40	62	120	219	271	309	334
Psychiatry	2,459	3,144	4,361	6,539	7,375	8,170	9,028
Public Health	564	533	470	440	448	471	479
Pulmonary Diseases	183	166	239	352	452	501	560
Radiology	500	675	895	680	710	842	784
Radiation Oncology	62	103	191	360	436	498	566
Thoracic Surgery	7	4	14	26	23	25	30
Urological Surgery	13	16	39	98	118	134	162
Other Specialty	587	615	1,027	734	817	961	991
Unspecified Specialty	1,391	930	2,136	1,767	1,190	1,968	2,085
Inactive Physicians	3,543	3,440	3,773	5,267	6,729	7,438	7,799
Physicians Not Classified ³	69	4,173	4,030	2,894	3,002	2,844	3,129
Address Unknown	471	795	1,775	684	648	625	606

(continued)

**Number Of
Physicians¹**

TABLE 40. (continued)
Federal And Non-Federal Female Physicians In The U.S., By Specialty:
Selected Years 1970 Through 1992

	Specialty	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988	1990	1992
Percent Of Physicians¹	All Female Physicians	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Aerospace Medicine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Allergy/Immunology	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Anesthesiology	6.0	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4
	Cardiovascular Diseases	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
	Child Psychiatry	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
	Colon/Rectal Surgery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Dermatology	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6
	Diagnostic Radiology	0.4	0.6	1.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
	Emergency Medicine	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0
	Forensic Pathology	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Gastroenterology	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
	General/Family Practice ²	9.8	8.0	8.6	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.2
	General Preventive Medicine	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
	General Surgery	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4
	Internal Medicine	9.4	11.2	15.0	18.2	18.4	18.4	19.4
	Neurology	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
	Neurological Surgery	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Nuclear Medicine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Obstetrics/Gynecology	5.3	5.0	6.0	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.4
	Occupational Medicine	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Ophthalmology	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Orthopedic Surgery	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Otolaryngology	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Pathology - Anatomic/Clin.	5.0	4.7	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5
	Pediatrics	15.0	14.4	15.1	15.4	15.2	15.0	15.3
	Pediatric Cardiology	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Physical Medicine/Rehab.	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
	Plastic Surgery	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Psychiatry	9.7	8.8	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.6
	Public Health	2.2	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
	Pulmonary Diseases	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Radiology	2.0	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
	Radiation Oncology	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Thoracic Surgery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Urological Surgery	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Other Specialty	2.3	1.7	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
	Unspecified Specialty	5.5	2.6	3.9	2.2	1.3	1.9	1.8
	Inactive Physicians	13.9	9.7	7.0	6.5	7.3	7.1	6.6
	Physicians Not Classified ³	0.3	11.7	7.4	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.6
	Address Unknown	1.9	2.2	3.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5

¹Data prior to 1990 are as of December 31; data for 1990 and afterwards are as of January 1.

²Data on Family Practice were not available prior to 1975.

³The category "Not Classified" was established in 1970, but complete data were not available until 1972.

SOURCE: American Medical Association, Center for Health Services Research and Development: Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S., 1993 Edition.

OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE

■ RACE/ETHNICITY

Osteopathic physicians have a major role in the delivery of health care. They share, with their counterparts in allopathic medicine, the responsibility for appropriate and effective treatment of their patients in all environments -- the hospital, the office, the clinic, and the community. Working cooperatively with other health personnel, the osteopathic physician makes a diagnosis, prescribes an appropriate treatment, and directly provides or supervises that treatment. Public and private programs of osteopathic education are major means with which to increase the numbers of practitioners from disadvantaged backgrounds.

While first-year enrollment in schools of osteopathic medicine rose 130 percent between academic years 1973-74 and 1992-93, minority first-year enrollment soared 1,558 percent -- from 24 to 398 students. The percentage of first-year minority students has increased from 2.7 percent in academic year 1973-74 to 19.6 percent in academic year 1992-93 (Table 41). Among under-represented minority groups, Hispanics had the most dramatic increase in representation -- from 0.2 percent in 1973-74 to 4.4 percent in 1992-93. Asians' representation also increased significantly, from 0.9 percent of all first-year osteopathic students in 1973-74 to 10.3 percent in 1992-93. The American Indian percentage increased from 0.5 percent in 1973-74 to 0.9 percent in 1992-93.

Trends in First-Year Enrollment

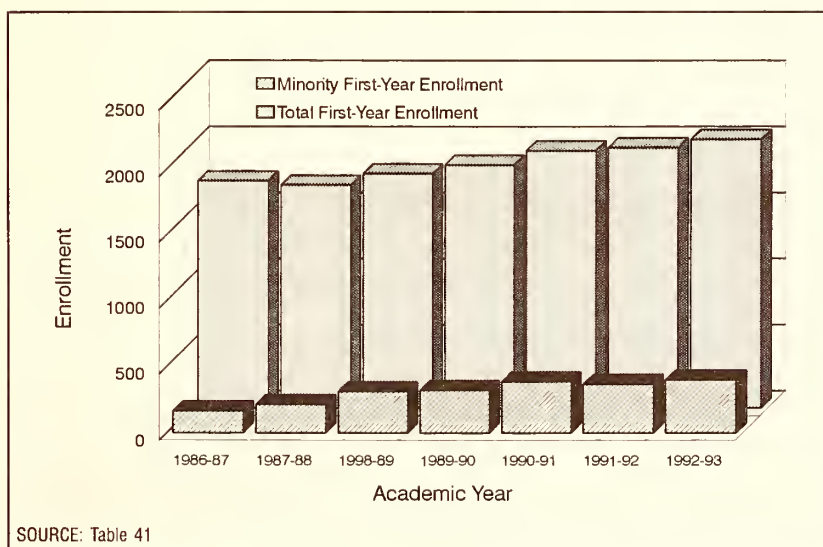


FIGURE 14.
Number Of Minority
First-Year Enrollments
In Schools Of
Osteopathic Medicine
In The U.S.: 1986-87
Through 1992-93

TABLE 41.
First-Year Enrollment In Schools Of Osteopathic Medicine
In The U.S., By Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Years 1973-74 Through 1992-93

	Academic Year	First-year Enroll.	Minority Enroll.	Racial/Ethnic Category			
				Underrep. Minorities ¹	American Black	Hispanic	Indian Asian
Number Of Students	1973-74	884	24	16	10	2	4 8
	1974-75	974	40	33	26	6	1 7
	1975-76	1,038	55	40	23	10	7 15
	1976-77	1,088	59	44	26	12	6 15
	1977-78	1,163	63	47	26	13	8 16
	1978-79	1,322	74	58	31	17	10 16
	1979-80	1,426	93	64	40	18	6 29
	1980-81	1,496	99	66	40	18	8 33
	1981-82	1,582	104	71	37	22	12 33
	1982-83	1,682	127	81	38	33	10 46
	1983-84	1,746	152	100	49	38	13 52
	1984-85	1,750	160	113	42	54	17 47
	1985-86	1,737	185	115	37	68	10 70
	1986-87	1,724	164	91	26	56	9 73
	1987-88	1,692	213	105	38	60	7 108
	1988-89	1,780	311	174	85	81	8 137
	1989-90	1,844	320	162	68	79	15 158
	1990-91	1,950	385	171	79	78	14 214
	1991-92	1,974	366	141	67	67	7 225
	1992-93	2,035 ²	398	188	81	89	18 210
Percent Of Students	1973-74	100.0	2.7	1.8	1.1	0.2	0.5 0.9
	1974-75	100.0	4.1	3.4	2.7	0.6	0.1 0.7
	1975-76	100.0	5.3	3.9	2.2	1.0	0.7 1.4
	1976-77	100.0	5.4	4.0	2.4	1.1	0.6 1.4
	1977-78	100.0	5.4	4.0	2.2	1.1	0.7 1.4
	1978-79	100.0	5.6	4.4	2.3	1.3	0.8 1.2
	1979-80	100.0	6.5	4.5	2.8	1.3	0.4 2.0
	1980-81	100.0	6.6	4.4	2.7	1.2	0.5 2.2
	1981-82	100.0	6.6	4.5	2.3	1.4	0.8 2.1
	1982-83	100.0	7.6	4.8	2.3	2.0	0.6 2.7
	1983-84	100.0	8.7	5.7	2.8	2.2	0.7 3.0
	1984-85	100.0	9.1	6.5	2.4	3.1	1.0 2.7
	1985-86	100.0	10.7	6.6	2.1	3.9	0.6 4.0
	1986-87	100.0	9.5	5.3	1.5	3.2	0.5 4.2
	1987-88	100.0	12.6	6.2	2.2	3.5	0.4 6.4
	1988-89	100.0	17.5	9.8	4.8	4.6	0.5 7.7
	1989-90	100.0	17.4	8.8	3.7	4.3	0.8 8.6
	1990-91	100.0	19.7	8.8	4.1	4.0	0.7 11.0
	1991-92	100.0	18.5	7.1	3.4	3.4	0.4 11.4
	1992-93	100.0 ²	19.6	9.2	4.0	4.4	0.9 10.3

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

²Includes 4 individuals for whom race/ethnicity data were not available.

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine.

Trends In Total Enrollment

During academic year 1992-93, total enrollment in schools of osteopathic medicine reached 7,375, an increase of 165 percent compared to academic year 1973-74. The minority enrollment in schools of osteopathic medicine from academic year 1973-74 to academic year 1992-93 increased from 70 (2.5 percent of total enrollment) to 1,312 (17.8 percent of total enrollment) (Table 42). This is a 1,774 percent increase in minority enrollment.

TABLE 42.
Total Enrollment In Schools Of Osteopathic Medicine
In The U.S., By Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Years
1973-74 Through 1992-93

Academic Year	Total Enroll.	Minority Enroll.	Racial/Ethnic Category				
			Underrep. Minorities ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
1973-74	2,780	70	54	31	12	11	16
1974-75	3,139	84	69	46	12	11	15
1975-76	3,443	120	93	57	23	13	27
1976-77	3,671	155	113	70	27	16	42
1977-78	3,926	173	128	76	33	19	45
1978-79	4,221	192	147	87	36	24	45
1979-80	4,571	241	171	100	45	26	70
1980-81	4,940	252	165	94	52	19	87
1981-82	5,304	301	192	104	62	26	109
1982-83	5,822	355	222	116	81	25	133
1983-84	6,212	411	259	122	98	39	152
1984-85	6,547	468	302	126	126	50	166
1985-86	6,608	533	331	125	158	48	202
1986-87	6,640	583	341	117	182	42	242
1987-88	6,586	653	366	122	208	36	287
1988-89	6,614	813	432	159	240	33	381
1989-90	6,615	921	458	173	246	39	463
1990-91	6,792	1,112	530	217	277	36	582
1991-92	7,012	1,234	549	236	276	37	685
1992-93	7,375 ²	1,312	569	231	393	45	743
1973-74	100.0	2.5	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.6
1974-75	100.0	2.7	2.2	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
1975-76	100.0	3.5	2.7	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.8
1976-77	100.0	4.2	3.1	1.9	0.7	0.4	1.1
1977-78	100.0	4.4	3.3	1.9	0.8	0.5	1.1
1978-79	100.0	4.5	3.5	2.1	0.9	0.6	1.1
1979-80	100.0	5.3	3.7	2.2	1.0	0.6	1.5
1980-81	100.0	5.1	3.3	1.9	1.1	0.4	1.8
1981-82	100.0	5.7	3.6	2.0	1.2	0.5	2.1
1982-83	100.0	6.1	3.8	2.0	1.4	0.4	2.3
1983-84	100.0	6.6	4.2	2.0	1.6	0.6	2.4
1984-85	100.0	7.1	4.6	1.9	1.9	0.8	2.5
1985-86	100.0	8.1	5.0	1.9	2.4	0.7	3.1
1986-87	100.0	8.8	5.1	1.8	2.7	0.6	3.6
1987-88	100.0	9.9	5.6	1.8	3.2	0.5	4.4
1988-89	100.0	12.3	6.5	2.4	3.6	0.5	5.8
1989-90	100.0	13.9	6.9	2.6	3.7	0.6	7.0
1990-91	100.0	16.4	7.8	3.2	4.1	0.5	8.6
1991-92	100.0	17.6	7.8	3.4	3.9	0.5	9.8
1992-93	100.0 ²	17.8	7.7	3.1	4.0	0.6	10.1

Number Of Students

Percent Of Students

¹ Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

² Includes 9 individuals for whom race/ethnicity data were not available.

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine.

Underrepresented minorities increased from 54 in 1973-74 (1.9 percent of total enrollment) to 569 in 1992-93 (7.7 percent). Of the 1,312 minority students in schools of osteopathic medicine, the distribution by race/ethnicity for 1992-93 was: Black Americans, 17.6 percent; Hispanic Americans, 22.3 percent; American Indians, 3.4 percent; and Asians, 56.6 percent. Compared to academic year 1973-74, this reflects decreases in percentages for Blacks and American Indians and increases in percentages for Hispanics and Asians. The minority percentages of total enrollment in individual schools varies from 5.5 percent to 29.4 percent: 13 of the 15 schools have more than ten percent minority students and five of the 15 schools have more than 20 percent minority students (Table 43).

Parity For first-year osteopathic enrollment, underrepresented minorities remain well below parity. Of the underrepresented groups, only American Indians exceed parity in first-year enrollment (see Appendix A). Asians substantially exceed parity, which has been a trend since 1978-79.

■ GENDER

Since academic year 1973-74, first-year enrollment in schools of osteopathic medicine has increased from 884 to 2,035 students (130 percent). Female first-year enrollment increased from 83 students in 1973-74 to a high of 715 in 1992-93 (761 percent) (Figure 15 and Table 44).

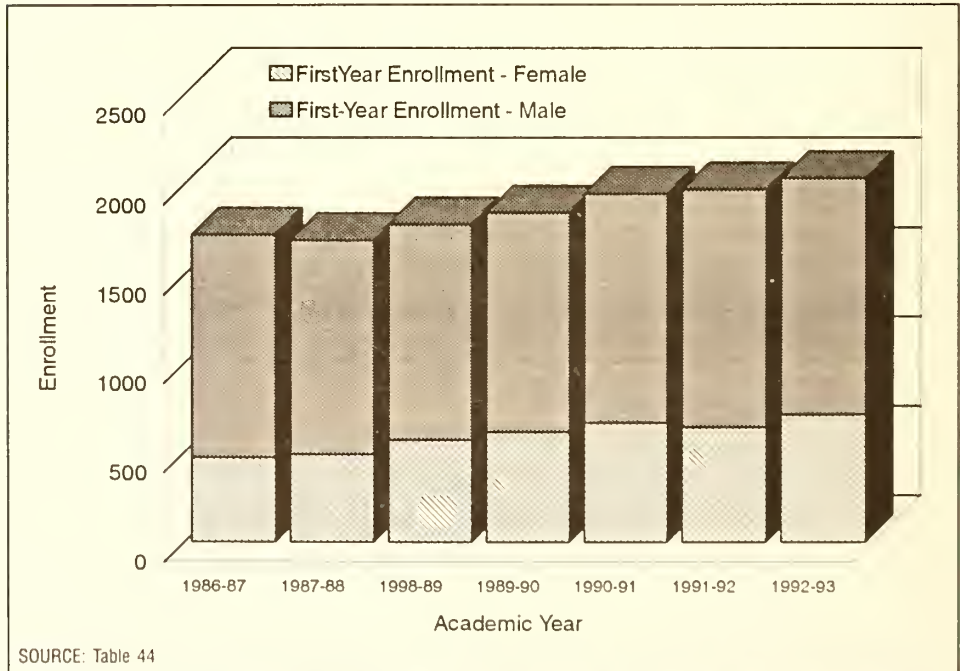


FIGURE 15. Number Of First-Year Enrollments In Schools Of Osteopathic Medicine In The U.S., By Gender: 1986-87 Through 1992-93

TABLE 43.
Total Enrollment In Schools Of Osteopathic Medicine In The U.S.,
By Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Year 1992-93

School	Total Enroll.	Minority Enroll.	Racial/Ethnic Category				
			Underrep. Minorities ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
ALL SCHOOLS	7,375 ²	1,312	569	231	293	45	743
CALIFORNIA							
College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific	526	155	47	17	28	2	108
FLORIDA							
Southeastern Univ. of the Health Sciences, College of Osteopathic Medicine	493	135	97	29	67	1	38
ILLINOIS							
Chicago College of Osteo- pathic Medicine	546	88	20	15	5	0	68
IOWA							
Univ. of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences, College of Osteopathic Med. & Surgery	756	125	44	25	14	5	81
MAINE							
University of New England College of Osteopathic Med.	309	17	6	2	4	0	11
MICHIGAN							
Michigan State University College of Osteopathic Med.	508	84	43	20	20	3	41
MISSOURI							
The University of Health Sciences College of Osteopathic Medicine	563 ²	103	29	5	17	7	74
Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine	557	91	26	5	19	2	65
NEW JERSEY							
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, School of Osteopathic Medicine	245	55	20	9	10	1	35
NEW YORK							
New York College of Osteo- pathic Medicine of New York Institute of Technology	661	151	55	20	35	0	96
OHIO							
Ohio University College of Osteopathic Medicine	396	56	38	27	10	1	18
OKLAHOMA							
Oklahoma State University, College of Osteopathic Medicine	296	41	34	8	8	18	7
PENNSYLVANIA							
Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine	846	90	51	36	15	0	39
TEXAS							
University of North Texas Health Sciences Center	416	100	44	5	36	3	56
WEST VIRGINIA							
West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine	257	21	15	8	5	2	6

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

²Includes 9 individuals for whom race/ethnicity data were not available.

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine: unpublished data.

TABLE 44.
First-Year Enrollment In Schools Of Osteopathic Medicine
In The U.S., By Gender: Academic Years
1973-74 Through 1992-93

Academic Year	Number of Students			Percent	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
1973-74	884	801	83	90.6	9.4
1974-75	974	868	106	89.1	10.9
1975-76	1,038	898	140	86.5	13.5
1976-77	1,088	909	179	83.5	16.5
1977-78	1,163	971	192	83.5	16.5
1978-79	1,322	1,100	222	83.2	16.8
1979-80	1,426	1,161	265	81.4	18.6
1980-81	1,496	1,167	329	78.0	22.0
1981-82	1,582	1,204	378	76.1	23.9
1982-83	1,682	1,254	428	74.6	25.4
1983-84	1,746	1,286	460	73.6	26.4
1984-85	1,750	1,239	511	70.8	29.2
1985-86	1,737	1,248	489	71.8	28.2
1986-87	1,724	1,253	471	72.7	27.3
1987-88	1,692	1,202	490	71.0	29.0
1988-89	1,780	1,209	571	67.9	32.1
1989-90	1,844	1,229	615	66.6	33.4
1990-91	1,950	1,283	667	65.8	34.2
1991-92	1,974	1,329	645	67.3	32.7
1992-93	2,035	1,320	715	64.9	35.1

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine.

The percentage of women in the entering class in schools of osteopathic medicine has risen from 9.4 percent in academic year 1973-74 to a high of 35.1 percent in academic year 1992-93. During academic year 1992-93, total enrollment in schools of osteopathic medicine was 7,375. In the 15 schools of osteopathic medicine, the ratio of female enrollees to total enrollees averaged 34.1 percent and ranged from 26.4 percent to 41.6 percent for academic year 1992-93 (Table 45).

During academic year 1992-93, an estimated 1,609 students graduated from schools of osteopathic medicine. Of the total, women accounted for 543 (33.7 percent), up from 2.9 percent in 1973-74 (Table 46).

TABLE 45.
Total Enrollment In Schools Of Osteopathic Medicine In
The U.S., By Individual School And Gender:
Academic Year 1992-93

School	Number of Students			Percent
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female
ALL SCHOOLS	7,375	4,863	2,512	34.1
CALIFORNIA				
College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific	526	333	193	36.7
FLORIDA				
Southeastern University of the Health Sciences, College of Osteopathic Medicine	493	333	160	32.4
ILLINOIS				
Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine	546	344	202	37.0
IOWA				
University of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences, College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery	756	518	238	31.5
MAINE				
University of New England College of Osteopathic Medicine	309	191	118	38.2
MICHIGAN				
Michigan State University College of Osteopathic Medicine	508	306	202	39.8
MISSOURI				
The University of Health Sciences College/ of Osteopathic Medicine	563	400	163	29.0
Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine	557	410	147	26.4
NEW JERSEY				
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, School of Osteopathic Medicine	245	143	102	41.6
NEW YORK				
New York College of Osteo- pathic Medicine of New York Institute of Technology	661	417	244	36.9
OHIO				
Ohio University College of Osteopathic Medicine	396	259	137	34.6
OKLAHOMA				
Oklahoma State University, College of Osteopathic Medicine	296	213	83	28.0
PENNSYLVANIA				
Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine	846	533	313	37.0
TEXAS				
University of North Texas Health Sciences Center	416	288	128	30.8
WEST VIRGINIA				
West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine	257	175	82	31.9

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine.

TABLE 46.
Graduates Of Schools Of Osteopathic Medicine In The U.S.,
By Gender: Academic Years 1973-74 Through 1992-93

Academic Year	Number of Graduates			Percent	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
1973-74	594	577	17	97.1	2.9
1974-75	702	658	44	93.7	6.3
1975-76	809	751	58	92.8	7.2
1976-77	908	824	84	90.7	9.3
1977-78	971	903	68	93.0	7.0
1978-79	1,004	841	163	83.8	16.2
1979-80	1,059	867	192	81.9	18.1
1980-81	1,151	949	202	82.4	17.6
1981-82	1,017	831	186	81.7	18.3
1982-83	1,317	1,056	261	80.2	19.8
1983-84	1,287	1,025	262	79.6	20.4
1984-85	1,474	1,130	344	76.7	23.3
1985-86	1,560	1,168	392	74.9	25.1
1986-87	1,587	1,175	412	74.0	26.0
1987-88	1,572	1,134	438	72.1	27.9
1988-89	1,609	1,118	491	69.5	30.5
1989-90	1,529	1,098	431	71.8	28.2
1990-91	1,534	1,076	458	70.1	29.9
1991-92	1,532	1,031	501	67.3	32.7
1992-93¹	1,609	1,066	543	66.3	33.7

¹ Estimated figures.

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine.

DENTISTRY

■ RACE/ETHNICITY

The number of dental schools increased from 42 to 55 between 1950 and 1991. However, first-year enrollment, which was 3,226 in 1950 and 6,301 in 1978-79, dropped to 3,979 in 1989-90 before rising again (Table 47). Total enrollments fell from 22,842 students in 1980-81 to 15,882 in 1991-92, and then rose slightly (Table 48).

First-year enrollments of minority students have risen regularly since academic year 1973-74. The minority percentage of first-year enrollment has risen from 10.7 percent in 1973-74 to 30.3 percent in 1992-93, due in large measure to substantially increased representation by Asians. Hispanic representation has increased moderately in both numbers and percentage. Both the numbers and the percentages of Black American and American Indian first-year dental students have remained relatively static.

Trends In First-Year Enrollment

Total enrollments of minority students also have risen steadily since 1973-74. Since 1973-74, the minority percentage of total enrollment has increased much more than the underrepresented minority percentage of total enrollment. Asian enrollment increased almost 441 percent between 1973-74 and 1992-93; Asians were 2.5 percent of all dental students in 1973-74 and 16.6 percent in 1992-93 (Table 48).

Trends In Total Enrollment

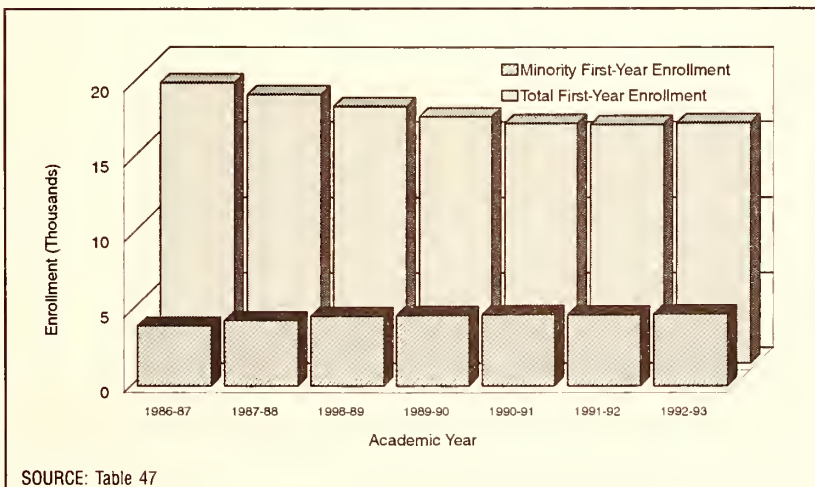


FIGURE 16.
Number Of Minority
First-Year Enrollments
In Schools Of Dentistry
In The U.S.: 1986-87
Through 1992-93

TABLE 47.
First-Year Enrollment In Schools Of Dentistry In The U.S.,
By Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Years 1973-74 Through 1992-93

**Number Of
Students**

Academic Year	First-Year Enroll. ¹	Minority Enroll.	Racial/Ethnic Category						
			Underrep. Minor. ²	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other Minor. ³	White
1973-74	5,445	585	410	273	125	12	141	34	4,860
1974-75	5,617	613	428	279	137	12	142	43	5,004
1975-76	5,763	703	461	298	141	22	186	56	5,060
1976-77	5,935	711	471	290	162	19	174	66	5,224
1977-78	5,954	705	480	296	174	10	225	na	5,249
1978-79	6,301	747	484	280	188	16	263	na	5,554
1979-80	6,132	811	522	274	229	19	289	na	5,321
1980-81	6,030	838	521	283	226	12	317	na	5,192
1981-82	5,855	942	569	299	249	21	373	na	4,913
1982-83	5,498	944	557	289	252	16	387	na	4,554
1983-84	5,274	940	534	276	239	19	406	na	4,334
1984-85	5,047	1,045	580	299	264	17	465	na	4,002
1985-86	4,843	1,105	609	281	312	16	496	na	3,738
1986-87	4,554	1,110	611	286	316	9	499	na	3,444
1987-88	4,370	1,294	658	280	358	20	636	na	3,076
1988-89	4,196	1,306	625	288	316	21	681	na	2,890
1989-90	3,979	1,210	562	263	284	15	648	na	2,769
1990-91	4,001	1,196	555	265	280	10	641	na	2,805
1991-92	4,047	1,255	540	255	274	11	715	na	2,792
1992-93	4,072	1,234	502	277	209	16	732	na	2,838
1973-74	100.0	10.7	7.5	5.0	2.3	0.2	2.6	0.6	89.3
1974-75	100.0	10.9	7.6	5.0	2.4	0.2	2.5	0.8	89.1
1975-76	100.0	12.2	8.0	5.2	2.4	0.4	3.2	1.0	87.8
1976-77	100.0	12.0	7.9	4.9	2.7	0.3	2.9	1.1	88.0
1977-78	100.0	11.8	8.1	5.0	2.9	0.2	3.8	na	88.2
1978-79	100.0	11.9	7.7	4.4	3.0	0.3	4.2	na	88.1
1979-80	100.0	13.2	8.5	4.5	3.7	0.3	4.7	na	86.8
1980-81	100.0	13.9	8.6	4.7	3.7	0.2	5.3	na	86.1
1981-82	100.0	16.1	9.7	5.1	4.3	0.4	6.4	na	83.9
1982-83	100.0	17.2	10.1	5.3	4.6	0.3	7.0	na	82.8
1983-84	100.0	17.8	10.1	5.2	4.5	0.4	7.7	na	82.2
1984-85	100.0	20.7	11.5	5.9	5.2	0.3	9.2	na	79.3
1985-86	100.0	22.8	12.6	5.8	6.4	0.3	10.2	na	77.2
1986-87	100.0	24.4	13.4	6.3	6.9	0.2	11.0	na	75.6
1987-88	100.0	29.6	15.1	6.4	8.2	0.5	14.6	na	70.4
1988-89	100.0	31.1	14.9	6.9	7.5	0.5	16.2	na	68.9
1989-90	100.0	30.4	14.1	6.6	7.1	0.4	16.3	na	69.6
1990-91	100.0	29.9	13.9	6.6	7.0	0.3	16.0	na	70.1
1991-92	100.0	31.0	13.3	6.3	6.8	0.3	17.7	na	69.0
1992-93	100.0	30.3	12.3	6.8	5.1	0.4	18.0	na	69.7

na = Data not available.

¹Includes students at University of Puerto Rico.

²Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

³The category of "Other Minorities" was eliminated from student data for 1977-78 and subsequent years.

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Department of Educational Surveys: Annual Reports.

Since academic year 1980-81, underrepresented minority enrollment increased by 15.6 percent although total enrollment decreased by 30 percent (Table 48). The increase is attributable in large measure to additional Hispanic presence; Hispanic Americans were only 3.4 percent of total dental students in 1980-81, but 7.2 percent in 1992-93. Conversely, the number of Black American students dropped 7.6 percent and the number of American Indian students dropped 15.1 percent in 1992-93 compared to 1980-81 (Table 48).

TABLE 48.
Total Enrollment In Schools Of Dentistry In The U.S.,
By Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Years 1973-74 Through 1992-93

Academic Year	Total Enroll. ¹	Minority Enroll.	Racial/Ethnic Category						
			Underrep. Minor. ²	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other Minor. ³	White
1973-74	19,369	1,837	1,267	872	367	28	490	80	17,532
1974-75	20,146	2,024	1,404	945	426	33	513	107	18,122
1975-76	20,767	2,228	1,496	977	471	48	588	144	18,539
1976-77	21,013	2,316	1,535	955	516	64	608	173	18,697
1977-78	21,510	2,393	1,650	968	623	59	743	na	19,117
1978-79	22,179	2,514	1,704	977	663	64	810	na	19,665
1979-80	22,482	2,710	1,815	1,009	746	60	895	na	19,772
1980-81	22,842	2,895	1,855	1,022	780	53	1,040	na	19,947
1981-82	22,621	3,103	1,907	999	847	61	1,196	na	19,518
1982-83	22,235	3,285	1,962	1,001	896	65	1,323	na	18,950
1983-84	21,428	3,283	1,926	1,000	862	64	1,357	na	18,145
1984-85	20,588	3,644	2,052	1,037	955	60	1,592	na	16,944
1985-86	19,563	3,768	2,096	1,019	1,027	50	1,672	na	15,795
1986-87	18,673	3,987	2,182	1,032	1,094	56	1,805	na	14,686
1987-88	17,885	4,354	2,255	994	1,201	60	2,099	na	13,531
1988-89	17,094	4,649	2,323	984	1,276	63	2,326	na	12,445
1989-90	16,412	4,711	2,318	983	1,278	57	2,393	na	11,701
1990-91	15,951	4,766	2,247	940	1,254	53	2,519	na	11,185
1991-92	15,882	4,730	2,145	907	1,187	51	2,585	na	11,152
1992-93	15,980	4,794	2,144	944	1,152	48	2,650	na	11,186
1973-74	100.0	9.5	6.5	4.5	1.9	0.1	2.5	0.4	90.5
1974-75	100.0	10.0	7.0	4.7	2.1	0.2	2.5	0.5	90.0
1975-76	100.0	10.7	7.2	4.7	2.3	0.2	2.8	0.7	89.3
1976-77	100.0	11.0	7.3	4.5	2.5	0.3	2.9	0.8	89.0
1977-78	100.0	11.1	7.7	4.5	2.9	0.3	3.5	na	88.9
1978-79	100.0	11.3	7.7	4.4	3.0	0.3	3.7	na	88.7
1979-80	100.0	12.1	8.1	4.5	3.3	0.3	4.0	na	87.9
1980-81	100.0	12.7	8.1	4.5	3.4	0.2	4.6	na	87.3
1981-82	100.0	13.7	8.4	4.4	3.7	0.3	5.3	na	86.3
1982-83	100.0	14.8	8.8	4.5	4.0	0.3	6.0	na	85.2
1983-84	100.0	15.3	9.0	4.7	4.0	0.3	6.3	na	84.7
1984-85	100.0	17.7	10.0	5.0	4.6	0.3	7.7	na	82.3
1985-86	100.0	19.3	10.7	5.2	5.2	0.3	8.5	na	80.7
1986-87	100.0	21.4	11.7	5.5	5.9	0.3	9.7	na	78.6
1987-88	100.0	24.3	12.6	5.6	6.7	0.3	11.7	na	75.7
1988-89	100.0	27.2	13.6	5.8	7.5	0.4	13.6	na	72.8
1989-90	100.0	28.7	14.1	6.0	7.8	0.3	14.6	na	71.3
1990-91	100.0	29.9	14.1	5.9	7.9	0.3	15.8	na	70.1
1991-92	100.0	29.8	13.5	5.7	7.5	0.3	16.3	na	70.2
1992-93	100.0	30.0	13.4	5.9	7.2	0.3	16.6	na	70.0

na = Data not available.

¹Includes students at University of Puerto Rico.

²Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

³The category of "Other Minorities" was eliminated from student data for 1977-78 and subsequent years.

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Department of Educational Surveys: Annual Reports.

Number of Students

Percent of Students

Trends In Graduations

Graduations of minority students increased from 1973-74 to 1990-91 before falling slightly in 1991-92 (Table 50). In 1991-92, 3,918 students graduated from schools of dentistry, 31.9 percent fewer than the peak of 5,756 graduates in academic year 1982-83. Minorities comprised 28.6 percent of the 1991-92 graduates. The percentage of underrepresented minority graduates steadily increased from 4.9 percent in 1973-74 to a high of 14.1 percent in 1990-91. For 1991-92 minority graduates, the percentages of the racial/ethnic groups were: Blacks, 4.4 percent; Hispanics, 7.6 percent; American Indians, 0.3 percent; and Asians, 16.3 percent (Table 50). In 1991-92, 35.6 percent of Black American dental students graduated from the Howard University College of Dentistry and from Meharry Medical College. Approximately 35 percent of Asian graduates received degrees from the five California dental schools. Nineteen of the 55 dental schools had a minority graduate percentage of 33.3 percent or larger in 1991-92 (Table 51).

Trends For Women In Minority Groups

Except for American Indians, the representation of women students within minority groups has been greater than the overall representation of women students for both first-year enrollments and graduations. Since academic year 1976-77, there has been a generally rising trend in first-year enrollments for women in minority groups compared to first-year enrollments for all women (Table 49).

TABLE 49.
Comparison Of Minority Women First-Year Enrollment And Graduates
Of Schools Of Dentistry In The U.S.: 1976, 1988 And 1992

	1976-77			1988-89 ¹			1992-93 ²		
	Men and Women	Women	Percent	Men and Women	Women	Percent	Men and Women	Women	Percent
First-Year Enrollment									
Enrollment	5,869	783	13.3	4,142	1,368	33.0	4,029	1,413	35.1
Minority Enrollment	645	156	24.2	1,258	507	40.3	1,191	539	45.3
Black	290	95	32.8	288	138	48.0	277	145	52.3
Hispanic	96	18	18.8	268	122	45.5	166	72	43.4
American Indian	19	2	10.5	21	5	23.8	16	3	18.8
Asian	174	35	20.0	681	269	39.5	732	319	43.6
Other Minorities ³	66	6	9.1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Graduates									
Graduates	5,278	237	4.5	4,519	1,230	27.2	3,880	1,286	33.1
Minority Graduates	467	166	35.6	859	328	38.2	1,084	421	38.8
Black	213	102	47.9	227	114	50.2	174	85	48.9
Hispanic	50	17	34.0	159	63	39.6	258	89	34.5
American Indian	3	3	100.0	14	2	14.3	12	3	25.0
Asian	157	33	21.0	459	149	32.5	640	244	38.1
Other Minorities ³	44	11	25.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Data not available.

¹Excludes 60 first-year students and 58 graduates from the University of Puerto Rico

²Excludes 43 first-year students and 38 graduates from the University of Puerto Rico.

³The category of "Other Minorities" was eliminated from student data for 1977-78 and subsequent years.

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Department of Educational Surveys: Annual Report on Dental Education for 1976-77 and for 1985-86, and unpublished data.

TABLE 50.
Graduates Of Schools Of Dentistry In The U.S., By Racial/Ethnic
Category: Academic Years 1973-74 Through 1991-92

Academic Year	Total Graduates ¹	Minority Graduates	Racial/Ethnic Category						
			Underrep. Minor. ²	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other Minor. ³	White
1973-74	4,515	371	223	154	67	2	113	35	4,144
1974-75	4,969	404	267	187	75	5	107	30	4,565
1975-76	5,336	521	320	213	104	3	157	44	4,815
1976-77	5,177	497	335	215	105	15	162	na	4,680
1977-78	5,324	539	350	203	135	12	189	na	4,785
1978-79	5,424	541	333	182	133	18	208	na	4,883
1979-80	5,256	583	386	190	182	14	197	na	4,673
1980-81	5,550	619	373	214	145	14	246	na	4,931
1981-82	5,378	681	416	227	177	12	265	na	4,697
1982-83	5,756	637	422	200	210	12	215	na	5,119
1983-84	5,337	724	420	219	192	9	304	na	4,613
1984-85	5,353	831	453	223	213	17	378	na	4,522
1985-86	4,957	795	413	195	208	10	382	na	4,162
1986-87	4,744	849	453	211	231	11	396	na	3,895
1987-88	4,581	921	462	227	221	14	459	na	3,660
1988-89	4,312	1,024	503	193	296	14	521	na	3,288
1989-90	4,233	1,068	544	216	320	8	524	na	3,165
1990-91	3,995	1,141	564	204	348	12	577	na	2,854
1991-92	3,918	1,122	482	174	296	12	640	na	2,796
1973-74	100.0	8.2	4.9	3.4	1.5	*	2.5	0.8	91.8
1974-75	100.0	8.1	5.4	3.8	1.5	0.1	2.2	0.6	91.9
1975-76	100.0	9.8	6.0	4.0	1.9	0.1	2.9	0.8	90.2
1976-77	100.0	9.6	6.5	4.2	2.0	0.3	3.1	na	90.4
1977-78	100.0	10.1	6.6	3.8	2.5	0.2	3.5	na	89.9
1978-79	100.0	10.0	6.1	3.4	2.4	0.3	3.8	na	90.0
1979-80	100.0	11.1	7.3	3.6	3.4	0.3	3.7	na	88.9
1980-81	100.0	11.1	6.7	3.9	2.6	0.3	4.4	na	88.8
1981-82	100.0	12.7	7.7	4.2	3.3	0.2	4.9	na	87.3
1982-83	100.0	11.1	7.3	3.5	3.6	0.2	3.7	na	88.9
1983-84	100.0	13.6	7.9	4.1	3.6	0.2	5.7	na	86.4
1984-85	100.0	15.5	8.5	4.2	4.0	0.3	7.1	na	84.5
1985-86	100.0	16.0	8.3	3.9	4.2	0.2	7.7	na	84.0
1986-87	100.0	17.9	9.5	4.4	4.9	0.2	8.3	na	82.1
1987-88	100.0	20.1	10.1	5.0	4.8	0.3	10.0	na	79.9
1988-89	100.0	23.7	11.7	4.5	6.9	0.3	12.1	na	76.3
1989-90	100.0	25.2	12.9	5.1	7.6	0.2	12.4	na	74.8
1990-91	100.0	28.6	14.1	5.1	8.7	0.3	14.4	na	71.4
1991-92	100.0	28.6	12.3	4.4	7.6	0.3	16.3	na	71.4

Number Of Graduates

Percent Of Graduates

na = Data not available.

¹Includes graduates of University of Puerto Rico.

²Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

³The category of "Other Minorities" was eliminated from graduate data for 1976-77 and subsequent years.

*Per cent is less than 0.05.

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Department of Educational Surveys: Annual Reports.

TABLE 51.
Graduates Of Schools Of Dentistry In The U.S., By Individual School And
Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Year 1991-92

School	Total Graduates	Minority Graduates	Underrep. Minor. ¹	Racial/Ethnic Category				
				Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	White
ALL SCHOOLS	3,918	1,122	482	174	296	12	640	2,796
ALABAMA								
University of Alabama	51	8	4	2	2	0	4	43
CALIFORNIA								
Univ. of California, Los Angeles	81	42	3	0	3	0	39	39
Univ. of Calif., San Francisco	86	51	9	2	7	0	42	35
Loma Linda University	87	46	7	3	4	0	39	41
University of the Pacific	125	55	8	1	7	0	47	70
Univ. of Southern California	121	64	7	3	4	0	57	57
COLORADO								
University of Colorado	34	6	2	0	1	1	4	28
CONNECTICUT								
University of Connecticut	35	4	2	0	2	0	2	31
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
Howard University	45	37	37	35	2	0	0	8
FLORIDA								
University of Florida	65	26	18	4	14	0	8	39
GEORGIA								
Medical College of Georgia	44	4	4	4	0	0	0	40
ILLINOIS								
University of Illinois	79	21	9	4	5	0	12	58
Loyola University	75	19	10	2	8	0	9	56
Northwestern University	95	40	10	3	7	0	30	55
Southern Illinois University	37	5	2	2	0	0	3	32
INDIANA								
Indiana University	83	13	5	2	3	0	8	70
IOWA								
University of Iowa	70	9	2	2	0	0	7	61
KENTUCKY								
University of Kentucky	40	1	1	1	0	0	0	39
University of Louisville	48	5	4	1	2	1	1	43
LOUISIANA								
Louisiana State University	32	4	1	0	0	1	3	28
MARYLAND								
University of Maryland	89	20	8	7	1	0	12	69
MASSACHUSETTS								
Boston University	97	39	21	1	20	0	18	58
Harvard School of Dental Med.	16	7	1	0	1	0	6	9
Tufts University	145	37	14	6	7	1	23	108
MICHIGAN								
University of Detroit-Mercy	55	12	5	1	3	1	7	43
University of Michigan	81	10	4	4	0	0	6	71
MINNESOTA								
University of Minnesota	78	9	2	0	1	1	7	69
MISSISSIPPI								
University of Mississippi	21	4	4	4	0	0	0	17
MISSOURI								
University of Missouri, Kansas City	85	22	4	0	4	0	18	63

(continued)

TABLE 51. (continued)
Graduates Of Schools Of Dentistry In The U.S., By Individual School And Racial/
Ethnic Category: Academic Year 1991-92

School	Total Graduates	Minority Graduates	Racial/Ethnic Category					
			Underrep. Minor. ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	White
NEBRASKA								
Creighton University	70	22	7	2	5	0	15	48
University of Nebraska	37	3	2	0	1	1	1	34
NEW JERSEY								
New Jersey Dental School	77	12	11	6	5	0	1	65
NEW YORK								
Columbia University	63	22	7	5	2	0	15	41
New York University	301	59	36	3	33	0	23	242
State Univ. of New York, Buffalo	74	7	3	1	2	0	4	67
State Univ. of NY, Stony Brook	22	3	1	0	1	0	2	19
NORTH CAROLINA								
University of North Carolina	64	11	9	8	0	1	2	53
OHIO								
Case Western University	77	16	3	0	3	0	13	61
Ohio State University	100	14	3	3	0	0	11	86
OKLAHOMA								
University of Oklahoma	40	9	4	0	1	3	5	31
OREGON								
University of Oregon	62	7	2	0	1	1	5	55
PENNSYLVANIA								
University of Pennsylvania	113	27	6	2	4	0	21	86
University of Pittsburgh	67	4	1	0	1	0	3	63
Temple University	88	31	18	8	10	0	13	57
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Medical Univ. of South Carolina	41	3	3	0	3	0	0	38
TENNESSEE								
Meharry Medical College	28	27	27	27	0	0	0	1
University of Tennessee	76	8	4	3	1	0	4	68
TEXAS								
Baylor College of Dentistry	77	26	12	2	10	0	14	51
University of Texas, Houston	78	31	17	4	13	0	14	47
University of Texas, San Antonio	90	33	24	3	21	0	9	57
VIRGINIA								
Virginia Commonwealth Univ.	80	27	8	1	7	0	19	53
WASHINGTON								
University of Washington	56	19	3	1	2	0	16	37
WEST VIRGINIA								
West Virginia University	27	3	1	1	0	0	2	24
WISCONSIN								
Marquette University	72	40	24	0	24	0	16	32
PUERTO RICO								
University of Puerto Rico	38	38	38	0	38	0	0	0

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Department of Educational Surveys: 1992-93 Annual Report, Dental Education.

Parity

For first-year dental students, all underrepresented minority groups were almost equally below parity. In academic year 1992-93, underrepresented minorities were 22.1 percent of the U.S. resident population, but were only 12.3 percent of first-year dental students (Table 47). The parity index for underrepresented minorities for 1992-93 was 56.

The 1992-93 parity index for Black Americans was 57 -- 6.8 percent of first-year dental students compared to 11.9 per cent of the U.S. resident population. The parity index for American Indians was 53 -- 0.39 percent of first-year students compared to 0.73 percent of the U.S. resident population. The Hispanic American parity index was 54 -- 5.1 percent of first-year enrollment, compared to 9.5 percent of the U.S. resident population. Asians continued to exceed parity significantly -- in 1992-93, Asians were 18.0 percent of first-year students, although only 3.1 percent of the U.S. resident population. The parity index for Asians in 1992-93 was 581.

■ GENDER

Few women entered the dental profession in the first half of the twentieth century. A report from the U.S. Department of Labor estimated that, in 1920, only 3 percent of the dentists in the country were women; in 1970, this representation still was only 3.5 percent. However, in academic year 1973-74, women were 7.2 percent of first-year enrollees in dentistry, and in academic year 1989-90, women students comprised more than one-third of the first-year class in dental schools. Male-female ratios differ widely among the enrolled ethnic groups, according to unpublished data from the American Dental Association.

TABLE 52.
Applications To Schools Of Dentistry In The U.S., By Gender:
Academic Years 1973-74 Through 1992-93

Year	Number of Applications			Percent	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
1973-74¹	53,965	51,694	2,271	95.8	4.2
1974-75	84,677	78,913	5,764	93.2	6.8
1975-76	92,508	85,001	7,507	91.9	8.1
1976-77	86,081	75,908	10,173	88.2	11.8
1977-78	81,765	71,697	10,074	87.7	12.3
1978-79	66,585	56,861	9,724	85.4	14.6
1979-80	58,715	46,818	9,436	83.9	16.1
1980-81	52,218	42,663	9,555	81.7	18.3
1981-82	46,894	37,489	9,405	79.9	20.1
1982-83	41,466	32,431	9,035	78.2	21.8
1983-84	38,004	29,191	8,813	76.8	23.2
1984-85	35,413	26,006	9,407	73.4	26.6
1985-86	32,195	23,838	8,357	74.0	26.0
1986-87	29,060	20,687	8,373	71.2	28.8
1987-88	26,418	18,241	8,177	69.1	30.9
1988-89	24,171	16,478	7,693	68.2	31.8
1989-90	22,501	15,347	7,154	68.2	31.8
1990-91	23,099	14,722	8,377	63.7	36.3
1991-92	26,599	17,181	9,418	64.6	35.4
1992-93	31,170	20,809	10,361	66.8	33.2

¹In 1973-74 a definition of "application" different from that of other years was used. While the total number of applications was affected, this had no effect on the male/female ratio.

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Department of Educational Surveys: unpublished data.

Trends In Applications

Applications for admissions to schools of dentistry for academic year 1992-93 were 31,170, up from a low of 22,501 in academic year 1989-90. Compared to academic year 1989-90, applications from males in 1992-93 have risen 35.6 percent and applications from females in 1992-93 have risen 44.8 percent. The female percentage of applications has declined slightly from a peak of 36.3 percent in 1990-91 (Table 52).

Trends In First-Year Enrollment

First-year enrollments of all students rose slightly to 4,072 in academic year 1992-93 from a low of 3,979 in academic year 1989-90. This reversed a steady decline in first-year enrollments from a peak of 6,301 in 1978-79. Male first-year enrollments have risen 6.3 percent since academic year 1990-91, but female first-year enrollments have declined 5.7 percent.

The female percentage of first-year enrollments rose steadily from 7.2 percent in academic year 1973-74 to 38.0 percent in academic year 1990-91, but declined to 35.2 percent in academic year 1992-93 (Figure 17 and Table 53).

TABLE 53.
First-Year Enrollment In Schools Of Dentistry In The U.S.,
By Gender: Academic Years 1973-74 Through 1992-93

Academic Year	Number Of Students			Percent	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
1973-74	5,445	5,054	391	92.8	7.2
1974-75	5,617	4,986	631	88.8	11.2
1975-76	5,763	5,056	707	87.7	12.3
1976-77	5,935	5,133	802	86.5	13.5
1977-78	5,954	5,074	880	85.2	14.8
1978-79	6,301	5,301	1,000	84.1	15.9
1979-80	6,132	5,056	1,076	82.5	17.5
1980-81	6,030	4,836	1,194	80.2	19.8
1981-82	5,855	4,587	1,268	78.3	21.7
1982-83	5,498	4,275	1,223	77.8	22.2
1983-84	5,274	3,961	1,313	75.1	24.9
1984-85	5,047	3,678	1,369	72.9	27.1
1985-86	4,843	3,519	1,324	72.7	27.3
1986-87	4,554	3,167	1,387	69.5	30.5
1987-88	4,370	2,960	1,410	67.7	32.3
1988-89	4,196	2,801	1,395	66.8	33.2
1989-90	3,979	2,612	1,367	65.6	34.4
1990-91	4,001	2,479	1,522	62.0	38.0
1991-92	4,047	2,579	1,468	63.7	36.3
1992-93	4,072	2,637	1,435	64.8	35.2

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Department of Educational Surveys: unpublished data

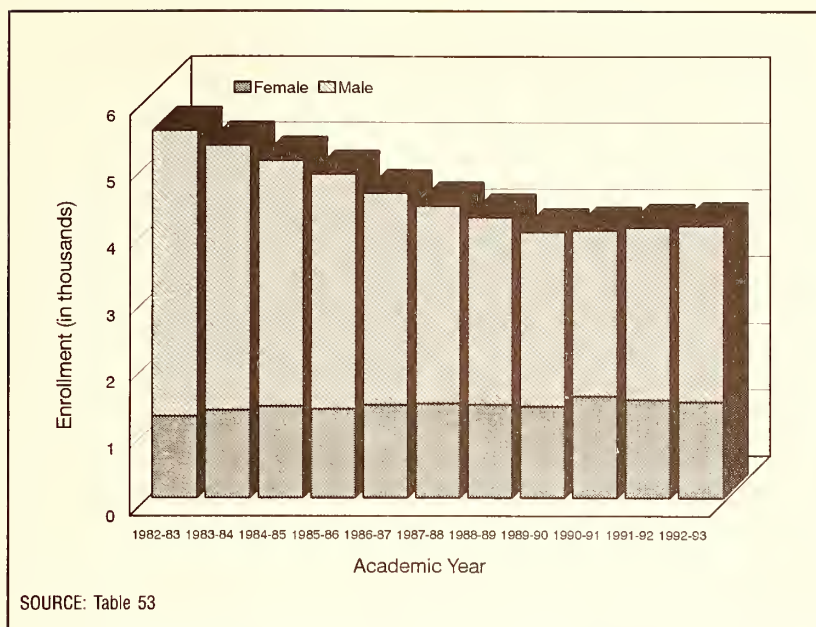


FIGURE 17.
First-Year Enrollment In
Schools Of Dentistry In
The U.S., By Gender:
Academic Years 1982-83
Through 1992-93

During 1991-92, 3,918 students graduated from schools of dentistry, of whom 33.4 percent were women. The percentage of female graduates has increased steadily from academic year 1973-74 (2.0 percent) to academic year 1991-92 (33.4 percent). Female percentages of dental graduates in 1991-92 ranged from a low of 15.7 percent at Creighton University to a high of 58.0 percent at the University of California, Los Angeles (Tables 54 and 55).

Trends In Graduations

TABLE 54.
Graduates Of Schools Of Dentistry In The U.S., By Gender:
Academic Years 1973-74 Through 1991-92

Academic Year	Number of Graduates			Percent	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
1973-74	4,515	4,423	92	98.0	2.0
1974-75	4,969	4,813	156	96.9	3.1
1975-76	5,336	5,088	248	95.4	4.6
1976-77	5,177	4,808	369	92.9	7.1
1977-78	5,324	4,684	595	88.8	11.2
1978-79	5,424	4,790	634	88.3	11.7
1979-80	5,256	4,541	715	86.4	13.6
1980-81	5,550	4,725	825	85.1	14.9
1981-82 ¹	5,371	4,533	838	84.4	15.6
1982-83 ²	5,687	4,698	989	82.6	17.4
1983-84	5,337	4,274	1,063	80.1	19.9
1984-85	5,353	4,213	1,140	78.7	21.3
1985-86	4,957	3,863	1,094	77.9	22.1
1986-87	4,744	3,600	1,144	75.9	24.1
1987-88	4,581	3,318	1,263	72.4	27.6
1988-89	4,312	3,124	1,188	72.4	27.6
1989-90	4,233	2,929	1,304	69.2	30.8
1990-91	3,995	2,696	1,299	67.5	32.5
1991-92	3,918	2,610	1,308	66.5	33.4

¹Excludes the 7 graduates of Baylor College of Dentistry.

²Excludes 69 graduates for whom information was not available.

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Department of Educational Surveys: unpublished data.

TABLE 55.
Graduates Of Schools Of Dentistry In The U.S., By Individual School
And Gender: Academic Year 1991-92

Dental School	Number of Graduate			Percent
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female
ALL SCHOOLS	3,918	2,610	1,308	33.4
ALABAMA				
University of Alabama	51	39	12	23.5
CALIFORNIA				
Univ. of California, Los Angeles	81	34	47	58.0
Univ. of California, San Francisco	86	47	39	45.3
Loma Linda University	87	61	26	29.9
University of the Pacific	125	87	38	30.4
Univ. of Southern California	121	79	42	34.7
COLORADO				
University of Colorado	34	25	9	26.5
CONNECTICUT				
University of Connecticut	35	18	17	48.6
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Howard University	45	24	21	46.7
FLORIDA				
University of Florida	65	42	23	35.4
GEORGIA				
Medical College of Georgia	44	28	16	36.4
ILLINOIS				
University of Illinois	79	56	23	29.1
Loyola University	75	51	24	32.0
Northwestern University	95	71	24	25.3
Southern Illinois University	37	27	10	27.0
INDIANA				
Indiana University	83	53	30	36.1
IOWA				
University of Iowa	70	45	25	35.7
KENTUCKY				
University of Kentucky	40	23	17	42.5
University of Louisville	48	32	16	33.3
LOUISIANA				
Louisiana State University	32	20	12	37.5
MARYLAND				
University of Maryland	89	54	35	39.3
MASSACHUSETTS				
Boston University	97	61	36	37.1
Harvard School of Dental Medicine	16	9	7	43.8
Tufts University	145	91	54	37.2
MICHIGAN				
University of Detroit-Mercy	55	41	14	25.5
University of Michigan	81	55	26	32.1
MINNESOTA				
University of Minnesota	78	53	25	32.1
MISSISSIPPI				
University of Mississippi	21	13	8	38.1

(continued)

TABLE 55. (continued)
Graduates Of Schools Of Dentistry In The U.S., By Individual School
And Gender: Academic Year 1991-92

Dental School	Number of Graduates			Percent
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female
MISSOURI				
Univ. of Missouri, Kansas City	85	54	31	36.5
NEBRASKA				
Creighton University	70	59	11	15.7
University of Nebraska	37	25	12	32.4
NEW JERSEY				
New Jersey Dental School	77	59	18	23.4
NEW YORK				
Columbia University	63	38	25	39.7
New York University	301	195	106	35.2
State University of New York, Buffalo	74	56	18	24.3
State Univ. of New York, Stony Brook	22	17	5	22.7
NORTH CAROLINA				
University of North Carolina	64	47	17	26.6
OHIO				
Case Western Reserve University	77	49	28	36.4
Ohio State University	100	76	24	24.0
OKLAHOMA				
University of Oklahoma	40	30	10	25.0
OREGON				
University of Oregon	62	48	14	22.6
PENNSYLVANIA				
University of Pennsylvania	113	72	41	36.3
University of Pittsburgh	67	52	15	22.4
Temple University	88	59	29	33.0
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Medical University of South Carolina	41	34	7	17.1
TENNESSEE				
Meharry Medical College	28	17	11	39.3
University of Tennessee	76	57	19	25.0
TEXAS				
Baylor College of Dentistry	77	43	34	44.2
University of Texas, Houston	78	47	31	39.7
University of Texas, San Antonio	90	70	20	22.2
VIRGINIA				
Virginia Commonwealth University	80	48	32	40.0
WASHINGTON				
University of Washington	56	40	16	28.6
WEST VIRGINIA				
West Virginia University	27	21	6	22.2
WISCONSIN				
Marquette University	72	42	30	41.7
PUERTO RICO				
University of Puerto Rico	38	16	22	57.9

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Department of Educational Surveys: Dental School Trend Analysis, 1992-93.

OPTOMETRY

■ RACE/ETHNICITY

Total enrollment in the nation's schools of optometry (including Puerto Rico) increased approximately 37.8 percent between academic years 1973-74 and 1991-92. Minority enrollment rose from 7.6 percent to 22.6 percent of the total. Also, underrepresented minority enrollment rose from 3.1 percent to 9.4 percent of the total (Figure 18 and Table 56).

Trends in Total Enrollment

With the inclusion of students enrolled in Puerto Rico, the numbers and percentages for Hispanics for academic years 1988-89 and later are more comparable to the numbers and percentages for other minority groups; however, apparent recent increases in Hispanic representation should take into account this change in reporting criteria. For American Indians and Blacks, increases have been gradual, with some years showing a decrease. Total enrollment for Asians increased 309 percent, which is comparable to the increases in total enrollment for minorities (312 percent) and for underrepresented minorities (316 percent).

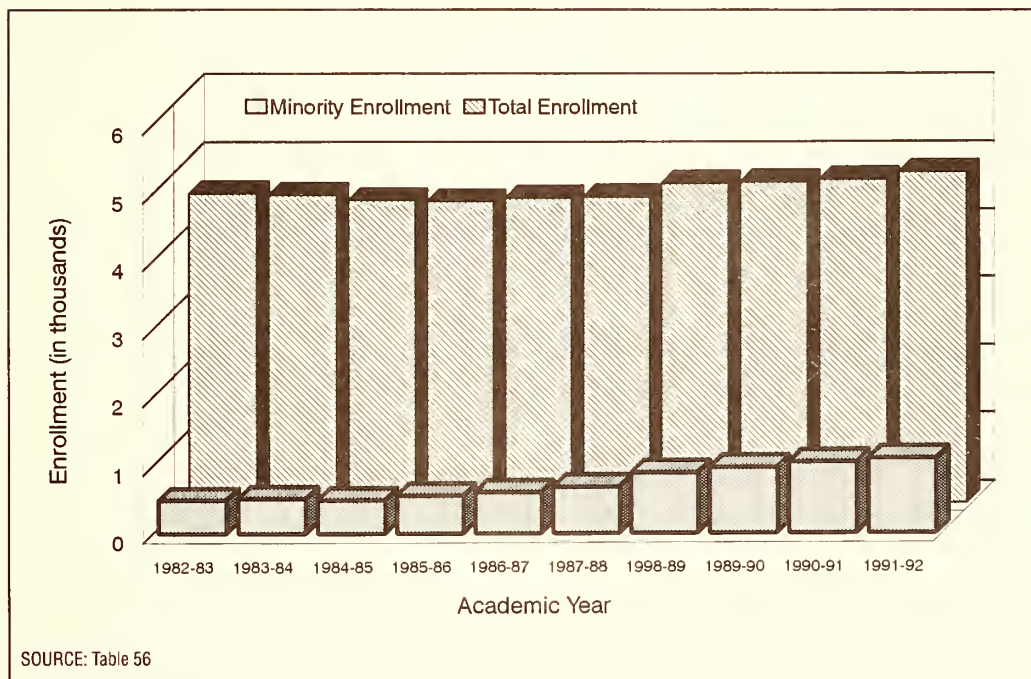


FIGURE 18. Number Of Minority And Total Enrollments In Schools Of Optometry In The U.S.: 1982-83 Through 1991-92

TABLE 56.
Total Enrollment In Schools Of Optometry In The U.S.,
By Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Years 1973-74
Through 1991-92

	Academic Year	Total Enrollment	Minority Enrollment	Racial/Ethnic Category			
				Underrep. Minorities ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian Asian
Number Of Students	1973-74	3,529	267	110	53	47	10 157
	1974-75	3,704	279	126	73	45	8 153
	1975-76	3,888	309	143	83	55	5 166
	1976-77	4,033	298	141	89	46	6 157
	1977-78	4,209	294	141	79	55	7 153
	1978-79	4,436	305	139	62	66	11 166
	1979-80	4,500	344	136	56	67	13 208
	1980-81	4,540	392	149	57	80	12 243
	1981-82	4,541	447	164	57	98	9 283
	1982-83	4,561	498	202	76	107	19 296
	1983-84	4,539	522	229	88	123	18 293
	1984-85	4,460	502	233	96	116	21 269
	1985-86	4,445	568	256	111	125	20 312
	1986-87	4,494	617	265	116	136	13 352
	1987-88	4,509	688	278	117	139	22 410
	1988-89	4,708 ²	898	436	130	280	26 462
	1989-90	4,722 ²	970	441	132	293	16 529
	1990-91	4,762 ²	1,045	451	135	295	21 594
	1991-92	4,864 ²	1,101	458	141	295	22 643
Percent Of Students	1973-74	100.0	7.6	3.1	1.5	1.3	0.3 4.4
	1974-75	100.0	7.5	3.4	2.0	1.2	0.2 4.1
	1975-76	100.0	7.9	3.7	2.1	1.4	0.1 4.3
	1976-77	100.0	7.4	3.5	2.2	1.1	0.1 3.9
	1977-78	100.0	7.0	3.3	1.9	1.3	0.2 3.6
	1978-79	100.0	6.9	3.1	1.4	1.5	0.2 3.7
	1979-80	100.0	7.6	3.0	1.2	1.5	0.3 4.6
	1980-81	100.0	8.6	3.3	1.3	1.8	0.3 5.4
	1981-82	100.0	9.8	3.6	1.3	2.2	0.2 6.2
	1982-83	100.0	11.0	4.4	1.7	2.3	0.4 6.5
	1983-84	100.0	11.5	5.0	1.9	2.7	0.4 6.5
	1984-85	100.0	11.3	5.2	2.2	2.6	0.5 6.0
	1985-86	100.0	12.8	5.8	2.5	2.8	0.4 7.0
	1986-87	100.0	13.7	5.9	2.6	3.0	0.3 7.8
	1987-88	100.0	15.3	6.2	2.6	3.1	0.4 9.1
	1988-89	100.0 ²	19.1	9.3	2.8	5.9	0.5 9.8
	1989-90	100.0 ²	20.6	9.3	2.8	6.2	0.3 11.2
	1990-91	100.0 ²	21.9	9.5	2.8	6.2	0.4 12.5
	1991-92	100.0 ²	22.6	9.4	2.9	6.1	0.5 13.2

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

²Includes students enrolled in Puerto Rico: 1988-89, 132; 1989-90, 134; 1990-91, 104; 1991-92, 121.

SOURCE: American Optometric Association.

During academic year 1991-92, the distribution by race/ethnicity of the 1,101 students who were minorities was: Blacks, 12.8 percent; Hispanics, 26.8 percent; American Indians, 2.0 percent; and Asians, 58.4 percent. Compared to the distribution of minority students in academic year 1973-74, the percentages have decreased for Blacks and American Indians, increased for Hispanics and remained almost unchanged for Asians.

Of the 17 schools of optometry in 1991-92, the two in California enroll 31.2 percent of all minority students; and the minority students in those schools are predominantly Asian-American. Only two optometry schools have Black enrollments of five percent or greater, and four (including the school in Puerto Rico) have a five percent or greater Hispanic enrollment (Table 57).

TABLE 57.
Total Enrollment In Schools Of Optometry In The U.S.,
By Individual School And Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Year 1991-92

School	Total Enroll.	Minority Enroll.	Racial/Ethnic Category					Non- Minor. ²
			Underrep. Minorities ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	
ALL SCHOOLS	4,864	1,101	458	141	295	22	643	3,763
ALABAMA								
University of Alabama	144	12	7	6	1	0	5	132
CALIFORNIA								
Southern California College of Optometry	376	213	19	1	17	1	194	163
Univ. of California, Berkeley	267	130	25	4	20	1	105	137
FLORIDA								
Southeastern University	151	41	27	7	20	0	14	110
ILLINOIS								
Illinois College of Optometry	563	101	36	12	24	0	65	462
INDIANA								
Indiana University	267	13	6	5	1	0	7	254
MASSACHUSETTS								
New England Col. of Optometry	396	74	33	21	12	0	41	322
MICHIGAN								
Ferris State University	122	5	1	0	1	0	4	117
MISSOURI								
University of Missouri, St. Louis	157	15	10	7	3	0	5	142
NEW YORK								
State University of New York	269	69	21	9	12	0	48	200
OHIO								
Ohio State University	234	12	7	4	2	1	5	222
OKLAHOMA								
Northeastern State University	92	15	14	1	3	10	1	77
OREGON								
Pacific University	348	49	16	1	11	4	33	299
PENNSYLVANIA								
Pennsylvania Col. of Optometry	581	107	61	46	12	3	46	474
TENNESSEE								
Southern College of Optometry	381	22	10	6	3	1	12	359
TEXAS								
University of Houston	395	105	47	10	36	1	58	290
PUERTO RICO								
Inter-American University	121	118	118	1	117	0	0	3

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

²Includes White Americans, Native Alaskans, Pacific Islanders and Foreign Nationals.

SOURCE: Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry.

Parity

In 1991-92, Blacks were only 2.9 percent of all optometry students, while they were 11.8 percent of the U.S. resident population; the parity index for Black Americans was 25. Conversely, the parity indexes for Hispanic Americans, American Indians and Asians were 66, 63 and 440, respectively (Figure 18 and Table 56).

■ GENDER

Trends In First-Year Enrollment And Graduations

First-year enrollment in schools of optometry increased 37 percent from academic year 1973-74 to academic year 1991-92. During that time, female first-year enrollment increased from 112 to 721, an increase of 544 percent. In 1991-92, females were 53.2 percent of the entering class, compared to 11.3 percent in 1973-74 (Table 58).

TABLE 58.
First-Year Enrollment In Schools Of Optometry In The U.S.,
By Gender: Academic Years 1973-74 Through 1991-92

Academic Year	Number Of Students			Percent	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
1973-74	988	876	112	88.7	11.3
1974-75	1,024	891	133	87.0	13.0
1975-76	1,057	907	150	85.8	14.2
1976-77	1,111	939	172	84.5	15.5
1977-78	1,140	914	226	80.2	19.8
1978-79	1,181	950	231	80.4	19.6
1979-80	1,185	914	271	77.1	22.9
1980-81	1,174	877	297	74.7	25.3
1981-82	1,162	852	310	73.3	26.7
1982-83	1,120	792	328	70.7	29.3
1983-84	1,219	795	424	65.2	34.8
1984-85	1,177	769	408	65.3	34.7
1985-86	1,154 ¹	704	450	61.0	39.0
1986-87	1,210	707	503	58.4	41.6
1987-88	1,234	694	540	56.2	43.8
1988-89	1,271 ²	694	577	54.6	45.4
1989-90	1,260 ²	631	629	50.1	49.9
1990-91	1,245 ²	604	641	48.5	51.5
1991-92	1,355 ²	634	721	46.8	53.2

¹Excludes Ohio State University.

²Includes students enrolled in Puerto Rico: 1988-89, 36; 1989-90, 34; 1990-91, 28; 1991-92, 34

SOURCE: American Optometric Association.

During academic year 1991-92, 13 of the 17 schools of optometry submitting data reported a higher percentage of first-year female enrollees than percentage of total female enrollees. The ratio of female graduates to total graduates has increased steadily from 4.3 per cent in 1973-74 to 45.1 per cent in 1991-92 (Figure 19 and Tables 58-60).

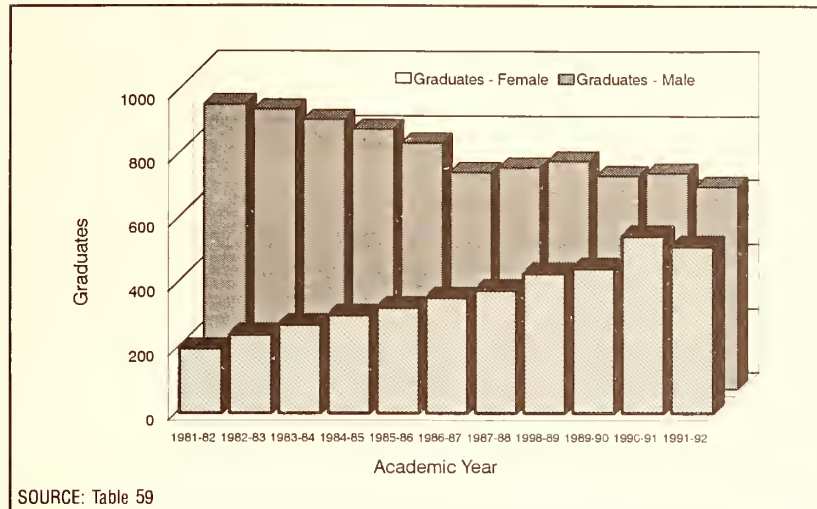


FIGURE 19.
Graduates Of Schools
Of Optometry In
The U.S., By Gender:
Academic Years
1981-82 Through
1991-92

TABLE 59.
Graduates Of Schools Of Optometry In The U.S., By Gender:
Academic Years 1973-74 Through 1991-92

Academic Year	Number of Graduates			Percent	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
1973-74	793	759	34	95.7	4.3
1974-75	809	770	39	95.2	4.8
1975-76	906	834	72	92.1	7.9
1976-77	923	820	103	88.8	11.2
1977-78	978	852	126	87.1	12.9
1978-79	916	776	140	84.7	15.3
1979-80	1,073	907	166	84.5	15.5
1980-81	1,083	912	171	84.2	15.8
1981-82	1,092	890	202	81.5	18.5
1982-83	1,120	874	246	78.0	22.0
1983-84	1,118	842	276	75.3	24.7
1984-85	1,117	811	306	72.6	27.4
1985-86	1,097	768	329	70.0	30.0
1986-87	1,035	676	359	65.3	34.7
1987-88	1,073	691	382	64.4	35.6
1988-89	1,145 ¹	711	434	62.1	37.9
1989-90	1,115 ¹	665	450	59.6	40.4
1990-91	1,224 ¹	673	551	55.0	45.0
1991-92	1,150 ¹	631	519	54.9	45.1

¹Includes students enrolled in Puerto Rico: 1988-89, 31; 1989-90, 40; 1990-91, 112; 1991-92, 30.

SOURCE: The American Optometric Association; Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry.

TABLE 60.
First-Year And Total Enrollment In Schools Of Optometry In The U.S.,
By Individual School And Gender: Academic Year 1991-92

School	First-Year Enrollment				Total Enrollment			
	Number Of Students			Percent	Number Of Students			Percent
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female
ALL SCHOOLS	1,355	634	721	53.2	4,864	2,448	2,416	49.7
ALABAMA								
University of Alabama	44	16	28	63.6	144	74	70	48.6
CALIFORNIA								
South. Calif. Col. of Optometry	98	32	66	67.3	376	136	240	63.8
Univ. of California, Berkeley	66	24	42	63.6	267	117	150	56.2
FLORIDA								
Southeastern University	71	43	28	39.4	151	91	60	39.7
ILLINOIS								
Illinois College of Optometry	172	78	94	54.7	563	289	274	48.7
INDIANA								
Indiana University	74	36	38	51.4	267	132	135	50.6
MASSACHUSETTS								
New England Col. of Optometry	94	48	46	48.9	396	203	193	48.7
MICHIGAN								
Ferris State University	31	19	12	38.7	122	73	49	40.2
MISSOURI								
University of Missouri	40	17	23	57.5	157	78	79	50.3
NEW YORK								
State University of New York	72	23	49	68.1	269	84	185	68.8
OHIO								
Ohio State University	59	35	24	40.7	234	123	111	47.4
OKLAHOMA								
Northeastern State University	24	12	12	50.0	92	56	36	39.1
OREGON								
Pacific University	86	50	36	41.9	348	216	132	37.9
PENNSYLVANIA								
Pennsylvania College of Optometry	170	75	95	55.9	581	286	295	50.8
TENNESSEE								
Southern College of Optometry	122	69	53	43.4	381	254	127	33.3
TEXAS								
University of Houston	98	43	55	56.1	395	185	210	53.2
PUERTO RICO								
Inter-American University	34	14	20	58.8	121	51	70	57.9

SOURCE: Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry.

PHARMACY

■ RACE/ETHNICITY

Total enrollment grew from a low of 23,091 students in 1983-84 to 31,519 students in 1992-93. The numbers of underrepresented minorities have risen since academic year 1980-81, from 1,915 to 3,524 students. As percentages of the total enrollment, underrepresented minorities have increased from 7.2 percent in 1980-81 to 11.2 percent in 1992-93. The percentage of Black American students rose from 3.6 percent to 7.4 percent during this period. The percentage of Asian students increased from 3.9 percent to 13.1 percent (Table 61).

**Trends In
Total
Enrollment**

TABLE 61.
**Total Enrollment In Schools Of Pharmacy In The U.S., By Racial/
Ethnic Category: Academic Years 1980-81 Through 1992-93**

Academic Year	Total Enroll.	Minor. Enroll. ¹	Racial/Ethnic Category						
			Underrep. Minorities ²	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other Minor.	White
1980-81 ³	26,617	2,950	1,915	945	934	36	1,035	na	na
1981-82 ³	24,658	2,797	1,757	932	787	38	1,040	na	na
1982-83 ³	23,410	2,827	1,755	935	784	36	1,072	na	na
1983-84 ³	23,091	2,770	1,848	1,019	787	42	922	na	na
1984-85 ³	23,312	2,984	1,898	1,098	763	37	1,086	na	na
1985-86	24,820	4,043	2,633	1,664	927	42	1,410	na	na
1986-87	25,643	4,444	2,704	1,647	1,018	39	1,740	na	na
1987-88	27,292	4,829	2,829	1,729	1,055	45	2,000	na	na
1988-89	28,891	5,420	3,058	1,891	1,089	78	2,362	na	na
1989-90	29,560	5,866	3,160	1,983	1,096	81	2,706	na	na
1990-91	29,797	6,652	3,306	2,103	1,118	85	3,346	na	na
1991-92	30,314	7,088	3,548	2,395	1,055	98	3,540	na	na
1992-93	31,519	7,659	3,524	2,340	1,088	96	4,135	na	na
1980-81 ³	100.0	11.1	7.2	3.6	3.5	0.1	3.9	na	na
1981-82 ³	100.0	11.3	7.1	3.8	3.2	0.2	4.2	na	na
1982-83 ³	100.0	12.1	7.5	4.0	3.3	0.2	4.6	na	na
1983-84 ³	100.0	12.0	8.0	4.4	3.4	0.2	4.0	na	na
1984-85 ³	100.0	12.8	8.1	4.7	3.3	0.2	4.7	na	na
1985-86	100.0	16.3	10.6	6.7	3.7	0.2	5.7	na	na
1986-87	100.0	17.3	10.5	6.4	4.0	0.2	6.8	na	na
1987-88	100.0	17.7	10.4	6.3	3.9	0.2	7.3	na	na
1988-89	100.0	18.8	10.6	6.5	3.8	0.3	8.2	na	na
1989-90	100.0	19.8	10.7	6.7	3.7	0.3	9.2	na	na
1990-91	100.0	22.3	11.1	7.1	3.8	0.3	11.2	na	na
1991-92	100.0	23.4	11.7	7.9	3.5	0.3	11.7	na	na
1992-93	100.0	24.3	11.2	7.4	3.5	0.3	13.1	na	na

**Number Of
Students**

**Percent Of
Students**

na = Data not available.

¹ Excludes other minorities.

² Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

³ Figures are for enrollment in final three years of program only.

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

Graduations of minorities from schools of pharmacy show overall increasing percentages with some yearly fluctuations. The minority percentage rose from 10.5 percent in 1975-76 to 21.1 percent in 1991-92. The peak number of 8,011 graduates was reached in 1976-77, but the number decreased to 7,113 in 1991-92. Underrepresented minorities comprised 5.8 percent of the graduates in 1975-76, and increased to 9.7 percent of the graduates in academic year 1991-92 (Table 62).

TABLE 62.
Graduates Of Schools Of Pharmacy In The U.S., By Racial/Ethnic
Category: Academic Years 1975-76 Through 1991-92

	Racial/Ethnic Category									
	Academic Year	Total Graduates	Minority Grads.	Underrep. Minorities¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other Minor.	White
Number Of Graduates	1975-76	7,464	784	435	183	241	11	222	127	6,369
	1976-77	8,011	796	550	226	315	9	238	8	6,867
	1977-78	7,785	818	537	233	298	6	251	30	6,736
	1978-79	7,556	862	575	272	288	15	267	20	6,495
	1979-80⁴	7,432	875	534	249	277	8	292	49	6,335
	1980-81	7,323	891	596	230	361	5	288	7	6,205
	1981-82	6,859	839	504	250	241	13	317	18	5,810
	1982-83	6,374	919	510	241	261	8	316	93	5,189
	1983-84	5,963	982	469	242	217	10	339	174	4,676
	1984-85	5,735	829	501	250	245	6	320	8	4,591
	1985-86	5,800	867	534	306	217	11	333	0	4,534
	1986-87	5,854	950	564	298	258	8	371	15	4,559
	1987-88	6,184	904	542	282	248	12	335	27	4,943
	1988-89	6,560	1,115	571	310	249	12	454	90	5,040
	1989-90	6,956	1,307	633	368	254	11	586	88	5,303
	1990-91	7,122	1,461	658	350	288	20	745	58	5,381
	1991-92	7,113	1,501	690	381	289	20	771	40	5,304
Percent	1975-76	100.0	10.5	5.8	2.5	3.2	0.1	3.0	1.7	85.3
	1976-77	100.0	9.9	6.9	2.8	3.9	0.1	2.9	0.1	83.2
	1977-78	100.0	10.5	6.9	3.0	3.8	0.1	3.2	0.4	86.5
	1978-79	100.0	11.4	7.6	3.6	3.8	0.2	3.5	0.3	86.0
	1979-80⁴	100.0	11.8	7.2	3.4	3.7	0.1	3.9	0.7	85.2
	1980-81	100.0	12.2	8.1	3.1	4.9	0.1	3.9	0.1	84.7
	1981-82	100.0	12.2	7.3	3.6	3.5	0.2	4.6	0.3	84.7
	1982-83	100.0	14.4	8.0	3.8	4.1	0.1	5.0	1.5	81.4
	1983-84	100.0	16.5	7.9	4.1	3.6	0.2	5.7	2.9	78.4
	1984-85	100.0	14.5	8.7	4.4	4.3	0.1	5.6	0.1	80.1
	1985-86	100.0	14.9	9.2	5.3	3.7	0.2	5.7	0.0	78.2
	1986-87	100.0	16.2	9.6	5.1	4.4	0.1	6.3	0.3	77.9
	1987-88	100.0	14.6	8.8	4.6	4.0	0.2	5.4	0.4	79.9
	1988-89	100.0	17.0	8.7	4.7	3.8	0.2	6.9	1.4	76.8
	1989-90	100.0	18.8	9.1	5.3	3.7	0.2	8.4	1.3	76.2
	1990-91	100.0	20.5	9.2	4.9	4.0	0.3	10.5	0.8	75.6
	1991-92	100.0	21.1	9.7	5.4	4.1	0.3	10.8	0.6	74.6

¹Includes only recipients of their first degree in pharmacy, whether baccalaureate or doctorate

²Includes foreign graduates

³Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

⁴Oregon State University is excluded; it did not provide racial/ethnic data about 40 graduates in 1980. University of Southern California is excluded; it provided no data on approx. 125 graduates in 1980

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

TABLE 63.
First-Year Enrollment In Schools Of Pharmacy In The U.S.,
By Individual School And Gender: Academic Year 1992-93

School	Number Of Students ¹			Percent
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female
ALL SCHOOLS	8,664	3,194	5,470	63.1
ALABAMA				
Auburn University	106	37	69	65.1
Samford University	122	39	83	68.0
ARIZONA				
The University of Arizona	52	18	34	65.4
ARKANSAS				
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences	81	23	58	71.6
CALIFORNIA				
Univ. of California, San Fransico	117	37	80	68.4
University of the Pacific	0	0	0	na
University of Southern California	168	47	121	72.0
COLORADO				
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center	135	49	86	63.7
CONNECTICUT				
The University of Connecticut	91	41	50	54.9
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Howard University	89	25	64	71.9
FLORIDA				
Florida A & M University	103	25	78	75.7
Southeastern University of the Heath Sciences	101	40	61	60.4
University of Florida	101	38	63	62.4
GEORGIA				
The University of Georgia	120	50	70	58.3
Mercer University	125	40	85	68.0
IDAHO				
Idaho State University	52	23	29	55.8
ILLINOIS				
Chicago College of Pharmacy	109	41	68	62.4
University of Illinois, Chicago	148	52	96	64.9
INDIANA				
Butler University	69	18	51	73.9
Purdue University	182	61	121	66.5
IOWA				
Drake University	113	42	71	62.8
The University of Iowa	94	31	63	67.0
KANSAS				
University of Kansas	96	41	55	57.3
KENTUCKY				
University of Kentucky	100	41	59	59.0

(continued)

TABLE 63. (continued)
First-Year Enrollment In Schools Of Pharmacy In The U.S.,
By Individual School And Gender: Academic Year 1992-93

School	Number Of Students ¹			Percent
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female
LOUISIANA				
Northeastern Louisiana University	132	49	83	62.9
Xavier University of Louisiana	105	27	78	74.3
MARYLAND				
University of Maryland	105	31	74	70.5
MASSACHUSETTS				
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Allied Health Science	264	100	164	62.1
Northeastern University	104	46	58	55.8
MICHIGAN				
Ferris State University	169	84	85	50.3
The University of Michigan	56	18	38	67.9
Wayne State University	148	62	86	58.1
MINNESOTA				
University of Minnesota	96	26	70	72.9
MISSISSIPPI				
The University of Mississippi	94	31	63	67.0
MISSOURI				
St. Louis College of Pharmacy	144	50	94	65.3
Univ. of Missouri, Kansas City	70	23	47	67.1
MONTANA				
University of Montana	60	28	32	53.3
NEBRASKA				
Creighton University	99	39	60	60.6
University of Nebraska	67	23	44	65.7
NEW JERSEY				
Rutgers University	183	60	123	67.2
NEW MEXICO				
University of New Mexico	78	34	44	56.4
NEW YORK				
Union University	139	49	90	64.7
Long Island University	421	212	209	49.6
St. John's University	389	145	244	62.7
State University of New York, Buffalo	90	34	56	62.2
NORTH CAROLINA				
Campbell University	69	29	40	58.0
University of North Carolina	163	33	130	79.8
NORTH DAKOTA				
North Dakota State University	55	25	30	54.5
OHIO				
University of Cincinnati, Medical Center	76	23	53	69.7
Ohio Northern University	141	60	81	57.4
The Ohio State University	138	56	82	59.4
The University of Toledo	111	49	62	55.9
(continued)				

(continued)

TABLE 63. (continued)
First-Year Enrollment In Schools Of Pharmacy In The U.S.,
By Individual School And Gender: Academic Year 1992-93

School	Number Of Students ¹			Percent
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female
OKLAHOMA				
University of Oklahoma	89	40	49	55.1
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	117	53	64	54.7
OREGON				
Oregon State University	103	40	63	61.2
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duquesne University	165	61	104	63.0
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science	249	92	157	63.1
University of Pittsburgh	122	45	77	63.1
Temple University	185	91	94	50.8
RHODE ISLAND				
University of Rhode Island	94	29	65	69.1
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Medical Univ. of South Carolina	69	19	50	72.5
University of South Carolina	77	25	52	67.5
SOUTH DAKOTA				
South Dakota State University	74	26	48	64.9
TENNESSEE				
University of Tennessee	70	27	43	61.4
TEXAS				
University of Houston	130	32	98	75.4
University of Texas, Austin	174	57	117	67.2
Texas Southern University	86	37	49	57.0
UTAH				
University of Utah	48	25	23	47.9
VIRGINIA				
Virginia Commonwealth Univ.	118	36	82	69.5
WASHINGTON				
University of Washington	72	21	51	70.8
Washington State University	73	30	43	58.9
WEST VIRGINIA				
West Virginia University	83	42	41	49.4
WISCONSIN				
University of Wisconsin	114	38	76	66.7
WYOMING				
University of Wyoming	42	14	28	66.7
PUERTO RICO				
University of Puerto Rico	70	9	61	87.1

na = Data not available.

¹Includes students enrolled in programs of professional pharmacy education, whether baccalaureate or doctorate.

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

During academic year 1992-93, only three schools of pharmacy in the U.S. had ratios of female first-year enrollees to all first-year enrollees that were less than 50.0 per cent (Table 63).

Although there are 75 U.S. schools of pharmacy, 48.8 percent of Black American pharmacy graduates received their degrees from only five colleges during academic year 1991-92. During this same academic year, 47.4 percent of Hispanic American graduates received their degrees from only four colleges, and 48.7 percent of Asians received degrees from only 5 colleges. Among the 1,501 minority graduates, the racial/ethnic distribution was: Blacks, 25.4 percent; Hispanics, 19.3 percent; American Indians, 1.3 percent; Asians, 51.4 percent; and Other Minorities, 2.7 percent (Table 64).

TABLE 64.
Graduates Of Schools Of Pharmacy In The U.S.,
By Individual School And Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Year 1991-92

School	Total Grad. ^{1,2}	Minority Grad.	Racial/Ethnic Category						
			Underrep. Minor. ³	Black	Hispan.	American Indian	Asian	Other Minor.	White
ALL SCHOOLS	7,113	1,501	690	381	289	20	771	40	5304
ALABAMA									
Auburn University	87	6	4	2	2	0	2	0	81
Samford University	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
ARIZONA									
The University of Arizona	42	8	5	0	3	2	3	0	34
ARKANSAS									
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CALIFORNIA									
University of California, San Francisco	109	75	7	0	7	0	61	7	32
University of the Pacific	146	93	12	3	9	0	81	0	52
Univ. of Southern Calif.	163	104	14	4	9	1	90	0	51
COLORADO									
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center	98	19	11	1	10	0	8	0	77
CONNECTICUT									
The Univ. of Connecticut	85	12	4	3	1	0	8	0	73
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA									
Howard University	72	54	31	31	0	0	8	15	5
FLORIDA									
Florida A & M University	48	42	38	35	2	1	3	1	7
Southeastern University of the Health Sciences	73	30	23	3	20	0	7	0	42
University of Florida	108	30	20	9	11	0	10	0	78
GEORGIA									
The University of Georgia	130	7	6	6	0	0	1	0	122
Mercer University	109	23	18	13	5	0	5	0	83
IDAHO									
Idaho State University	37	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	30
ILLINOIS									
Chicago Coll. of Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Univ. of Illinois, Chicago	112	26	4	2	2	0	22	0	77
INDIANA									
Butler University	86	6	3	3	0	0	3	0	79
Purdue University	156	17	6	3	1	2	11	0	138
IOWA									
Drake University	92	12	4	4	0	0	4	4	73
The University of Iowa	86	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	82
KANSAS									
University of Kansas	76	12	1	1	0	0	10	1	62

(continued)

TABLE 64. (continued)
Graduates Of Schools Of Pharmacy In The U.S.,
By Individual School And Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Year 1991-92

School	Total Grad. ^{1,2}	Minority Grad.	Racial/Ethnic Category							
			Underrep. Minor. ³	Black	Hispan.	American Indian	Asian	Other Minor.	White	
KENTUCKY										
University of Kentucky	131	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	126	
LOUISIANA										
Northeast Louisiana Univ.	176	21	5	4	1	0	14	2	154	
Xavier Univ. of Louisiana	87	63	56	53	3	0	6	1	20	
MARYLAND										
University of Maryland	96	23	10	10	0	0	13	0	70	
MASSACHUSETTS										
Mass. College of Pharmacy & Allied Health Sciences	231	51	22	9	12	1	29	0	145	
Northeastern University	83	16	2	1	1	0	14	0	47	
MICHIGAN										
Ferris State University	117	9	5	3	2	0	4	0	100	
The University of Michigan	43	9	3	1	2	0	6	0	33	
Wayne State University	86	5	1	0	0	1	4	0	65	
MINNESOTA										
University of Minnesota	83	6	2	1	0	1	4	0	71	
MISSISSIPPI										
The Univ. of Mississippi	87	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	84	
MISSOURI										
St. Louis Coll. of Pharmacy	119	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	110	
University of Missouri, Kansas City	46	6	4	3	0	1	2	0	39	
MONTANA										
University of Montana	39	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	36	
NEBRASKA										
Creighton University	76	13	4	2	2	0	9	0	60	
University of Nebraska	46	4	1	1	0	0	3	0	42	
NEW JERSEY										
Rutgers University	141	42	11	7	4	0	31	0	96	
NEW MEXICO										
University of New Mexico	65	23	19	1	15	3	4	0	40	
NEW YORK										
Union University	136	7	1	1	0	0	6	0	126	
Long Island University	172	109	58	40	18	0	51	0	63	
St. John's University	277	105	36	21	15	0	69	0	151	
State University of New York, Buffalo	88	8	2	1	1	0	4	2	77	
NORTH CAROLINA										
Campbell University	61	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	60	
Univ. of North Carolina	155	15	9	8	0	1	6	0	140	
NORTH DAKOTA										
North Dakota State Univ.	84	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	82	
OHIO										
University of Cincinnati, Medical Center	72	5	3	3	0	0	2	0	67	
The Ohio Northern Univ.	102	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	101	
The Ohio State University	94	12	6	5	1	0	6	0	75	
University of Toledo	92	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	84	
OKLAHOMA										
University of Oklahoma	72	14	7	4	1	2	7	0	57	
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	103	9	6	0	4	2	3	0	89	
(continued)										

(continued)

**TABLE 64. (continued)
Graduates Of Schools Of Pharmacy In The U.S.,
By Individual School And Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Year 1991-92**

School	Total Grad. ^{1,2}	Minor. Grad.	Racial/Ethnic Category						
			Underrep. Minor. ³	Black	Hispan.	American Indian	Asian	Other Minor.	White
OREGON									
Oregon State University	88	17	3	1	2	0	12	2	67
PENNSYLVANIA									
Duquesne University	127	3	1	0	1	0	2	0	124
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science	135	13	4	4	0	0	9	0	116
University of Pittsburgh	115	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	114
Temple University	129	25	9	8	1	0	16	0	98
RHODE ISLAND									
University of Rhode Island	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
SOUTH CAROLINA									
Medical University of South Carolina	62	4	1	1	0	0	3	0	58
Univ. of South Carolina	55	11	9	9	0	0	2	0	44
SOUTH DAKOTA									
South Dakota State Univ.	52	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	50
TENNESSEE									
University of Tennessee	69	7	6	6	0	0	1	0	62
TEXAS									
University of Houston	135	44	18	6	12	0	25	1	70
Univ. of Texas, Austin	154	44	31	1	30	0	13	0	104
Texas Southern University	75	33	33	27	6	0	0	0	3
UTAH									
University of Utah	40	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	33
VIRGINIA									
Virginia Common. Univ.	99	9	4	4	0	0	5	0	89
WASHINGTON									
University of Washington	66	17	3	2	0	1	14	0	49
Washington State University	57	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	45
WEST VIRGINIA									
West Virginia University	65	3	2	2	0	0	1	0	62
WISCONSIN									
Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison	116	5	2	1	1	0	3	0	105
WYOMING									
University of Wyoming	38	3	2	0	1	1	1	0	34
PUERTO RICO									
University of Puerto Rico	69	69	69	0	69	0	0	0	0

¹Includes only recipients of their first degree in pharmacy, whether baccalaureate or doctorate.

²Include foreign graduates.

³Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

All underrepresented minorities were below parity in 1992-93. Asians were above parity and consistently have exceeded parity since 1980-81. The parity index for Black American students has risen steadily since 1980-81 to a 1992-93 index of 62; the index for Hispanic American students was relatively steady through 1990-91 before dropping slightly to a 1992-93 index of 37, and the index for American Indian students rose sharply in 1988-89 and has steadied at a new level of about index = 40.

Parity

■ GENDER

The total enrollment of women in schools of pharmacy has increased consistently since academic year 1983-84. In 1983-84, the female percentage of total enrollment was 52.4 percent. In 1992-93, it was 63.4 percent. The total number of male pharmacy students has declined from 13,992 in academic year 1980-81 to 11,543 in academic year 1992-93 -- a 17.5 percent decrease (Table 65).

Trends In Total Enrollment

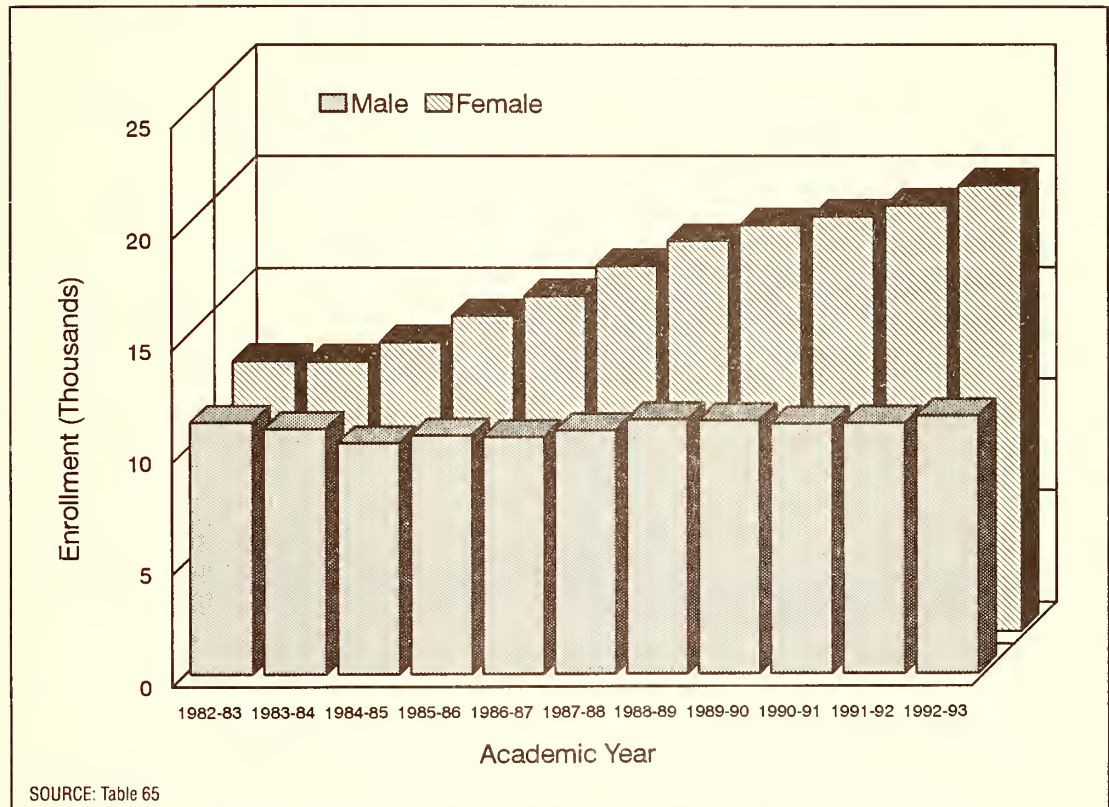


FIGURE 20. Number Of Total Enrollments In Schools Of Pharmacy In The U.S., By Gender: 1982-83 Through 1992-93

TABLE 65.
Total Enrollment In Schools Of Pharmacy In The U.S., By Gender:
Academic Years 1980-81 Through 1992-93

Academic Year	Number Of Students ¹			Percent	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
1980-81	26,617	13,992	12,625	52.6	47.4
1981-82	24,658	12,413	12,245	50.3	49.7
1982-83	23,410	11,271	12,139	48.1	51.9
1983-84	23,091	10,984	12,107	47.6	52.4
1984-85	23,312	10,345	12,967	44.4	55.6
1985-86	24,820	10,685	14,135	43.0	57.0
1986-87	25,643	10,628	15,015	41.4	58.6
1987-88	27,292	10,907	16,385	40.0	60.0
1988-89	28,891	11,382	17,509	39.4	60.6
1989-90	29,560	11,350	18,210	38.4	61.6
1990-91	29,797	11,198	18,599	37.6	62.4
1991-92	30,314	11,219	19,095	37.0	63.0
1992-93	31,519	11,543	19,976	36.6	63.4

¹Includes students enrolled in programs of professional pharmacy education, whether baccalaureate or doctorate.

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

Trends In Graduations

The female percentage of graduates from pharmacy schools has increased dramatically since 1973-74. In the 1973-74 academic year, 27.7 percent of all pharmacy graduates were women. In the 1991-92 academic year, 62.1 percent of all pharmacy graduates were women (Table 66).

The total number of graduates from schools of pharmacy declined from 1976-77 to 1984-85, but has risen since then. Since academic year 1976-77, the numbers of male graduates decreased from 5,363 to 2,697. During the same period, the number of female graduates increased from 2,648 to 4,416.

Excluding the Chicago College of Pharmacy, which had no graduates, only two schools had less than 50 percent female representation in their 1991-92 graduating classes. The percentage of female graduates ranged from a high of 100.0 percent to a low of 43.2 percent (Table 67).

TABLE 66.
Graduates Of Schools Of Pharmacy In The U.S., By Gender:
Academic Years 1973-74 Through 1991-92

Academic Year	Number Of Graduates ¹			Percent	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
1973-74	5,957	4,309	1,648	72.3	27.7
1974-75	6,712	4,825	1,887	71.9	28.1
1975-76	7,464	5,190	2,274	69.5	30.5
1976-77	8,011	5,363	2,648	66.9	33.1
1977-78	7,785	4,961	2,824	63.7	36.3
1978-79	7,556	4,538	3,018	60.1	39.9
1979-80	7,432	4,421	3,011	59.5	40.5
1980-81	7,323	4,018	3,305	54.9	45.1
1981-82	6,859	3,634	3,225	53.0	47.0
1982-83	6,374	3,234	3,140	50.7	49.3
1983-84	5,963	3,014	2,949	50.5	49.5
1984-85	5,735	2,643	3,092	46.1	53.9
1985-86	5,800	2,648	3,152	45.7	54.3
1986-87	5,854	2,526	3,328	43.1	56.9
1987-88	6,184	2,567	3,617	41.5	58.5
1988-89	6,560	2,627	3,933	40.0	60.0
1989-90	6,956	2,781	4,175	40.0	60.0
1990-91	7,122	2,704	4,418	38.0	62.0
1991-92	7,113	2,697	4,416	37.9	62.1

¹Includes foreign graduates.

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

TABLE 67.
Graduates Of Schools Of Pharmacy In The U.S., By Individual School
And Gender: Academic Year 1991-92

School	Number Of Graduates ^{1,2}			Percent Female
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
ALL SCHOOLS	7,113	2,697	4,416	62.1
ALABAMA				
Auburn University	87	27	60	69.0
Samford University	106	35	71	67.0
ARIZONA				
The University of Arizona	42	15	27	64.3
ARKANSAS				
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences	2	0	2	100.0
CALIFORNIA				
University of California, San Francisco	109	29	80	73.4
University of the Pacific	146	51	95	65.1
Univ. of Southern California	163	68	95	58.3
COLORADO				
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center	93	43	55	56.1
CONNECTICUT				
The University of Connecticut	85	29	56	65.9
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Howard University	72	19	53	73.6
FLORIDA				
Florida A & M University	48	14	34	70.8
Southeastern University of the Health Sciences	73	26	47	64.4
University of Florida	108	39	69	63.9
GEORGIA				
The University of Georgia	130	47	83	63.8
Mercer University	109	47	62	56.9
IDAHO				
Idaho State University	37	21	16	43.2
ILLINOIS				
Chicago College of Pharmacy	0	0	0	0.0
University of Illinois, Chicago	112	32	80	71.4
INDIANA				
Butler University	86	26	60	69.8
Purdue University	156	64	92	59.0
IOWA				
Drake University	92	38	54	58.7
The University of Iowa	86	27	59	68.6
KANSAS				
University of Kansas	76	36	40	52.6
KENTUCKY				
University of Kentucky	131	51	80	61.1

(continued)

TABLE 67. (continued)
Graduates Of Schools Of Pharmacy In The U.S., By Individual School
And Gender: Academic Year 1991-92

School	Number Of Graduates ^{1,2}			Percent
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female
LOUISIANA				
Northeast Louisiana University	176	70	106	60.2
Xavier University of Louisiana	87	33	54	62.1
MARYLAND				
University of Maryland	96	27	69	71.9
MASSACHUSETTS				
Mass. College of Pharmacy and Allied Health Sciences	231	95	136	58.9
Northeastern University	83	33	50	60.2
MICHIGAN				
Ferris State University	117	43	74	63.2
The University of Michigan	43	10	33	76.7
Wayne State University	86	37	49	57.0
MINNESOTA				
University of Minnesota	83	36	47	56.6
MISSISSIPPI				
The University of Mississippi	87	34	53	60.9
MISSOURI				
St. Louis College of Pharmacy	119	40	79	66.4
Univ. of Missouri, Kansas City	46	15	31	67.4
MONTANA				
University of Montana	39	16	23	59.0
NEBRASKA				
Creighton University	76	35	41	53.9
University of Nebraska	46	20	26	56.5
NEW JERSEY				
Rutgers University	141	44	97	68.8
NEW MEXICO				
University of New Mexico	65	17	48	73.8
NEW YORK				
Union University	136	50	86	63.2
Long Island University	172	74	98	57.0
St. John's University	277	121	156	56.3
State University of New York, Buffalo	88	29	59	67.0
NORTH CAROLINA				
Campbell University	61	22	39	63.9
University of North Carolina	155	49	106	68.4
NORTH DAKOTA				
North Dakota State University	84	37	47	56.0
OHIO				
University of Cincinnati, Medical Center	72	29	43	59.7
Ohio Northern University	102	46	56	54.9
The Ohio State University	94	45	49	52.1
The University of Toledo	92	42	50	54.3

(continued)

TABLE 67. (continued)
Graduates Of Schools Of Pharmacy In The U.S., By Individual School
And Gender: Academic Year 1991-92

School	Number Of Graduates ^{1,2}			Percent
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female
OKLAHOMA				
University of Oklahoma	72	29	43	59.7
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	103	47	56	54.4
OREGON				
Oregon State University	88	28	60	68.2
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duquesne University	127	44	83	65.4
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science	135	41	94	69.6
University of Pittsburgh	115	39	76	66.1
Temple University	129	60	69	53.5
RHODE ISLAND				
University of Rhode Island	84	36	48	57.1
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Medical University of South Carolina	62	15	47	75.8
University of South Carolina	55	17	38	69.1
SOUTH DAKOTA				
South Dakota State University	52	23	29	55.8
TENNESSEE				
University of Tennessee	69	30	39	56.5
TEXAS				
University of Houston	135	53	82	60.7
University of Texas, Austin	154	50	104	67.5
Texas Southern University	75	36	39	52.0
UTAH				
University of Utah	40	22	18	45.0
VIRGINIA				
Virginia Commonwealth Univ.	99	40	59	59.6
WASHINGTON				
University of Washington	66	25	41	62.1
Washington State University	57	26	31	54.4
WEST VIRGINIA				
West Virginia University	65	30	35	53.8
WISCONSIN				
Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison	116	49	67	57.8
WYOMING				
University of Wyoming	38	18	20	52.6
PUERTO RICO				
University of Puerto Rico	69	6	63	91.3

¹Includes only recipients of their first degree in pharmacy, whether baccalaureate or doctorate.

²Includes foreign graduates.

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

PODIATRIC MEDICINE

■ RACE/ETHNICITY

Barry University established a college of podiatric medicine in 1983, which increased the number of reporting schools from six to seven. Interpretation of apparent changes in enrollment trends should take this increase into account.

While first-year enrollment in schools of podiatric medicine increased from 556 to 802 students (44.2 percent) from academic years 1973-74 to 1992-93, minority first-year enrollment rose from 26 to 148 students (a 469 percent increase). The minority percentage of first-year enrollment increased from 4.7 percent in 1973-74 to 18.5 percent in 1992-93. Trends for Black, Hispanic and Asian enrollments indicate somewhat irregular increases from 1973-74 through 1992-93.

During 1992-93, the distribution of the 148 minority first-year students in schools of podiatric medicine by race/ethnicity was: Blacks, 24.3 percent; Hispanics, 15.5 percent; American Indians, 2.0 per cent; Asians, 48.0 percent; and Other, 10.1 percent (Figure 21 and Table 68).

Trends In First-Year Enrollment

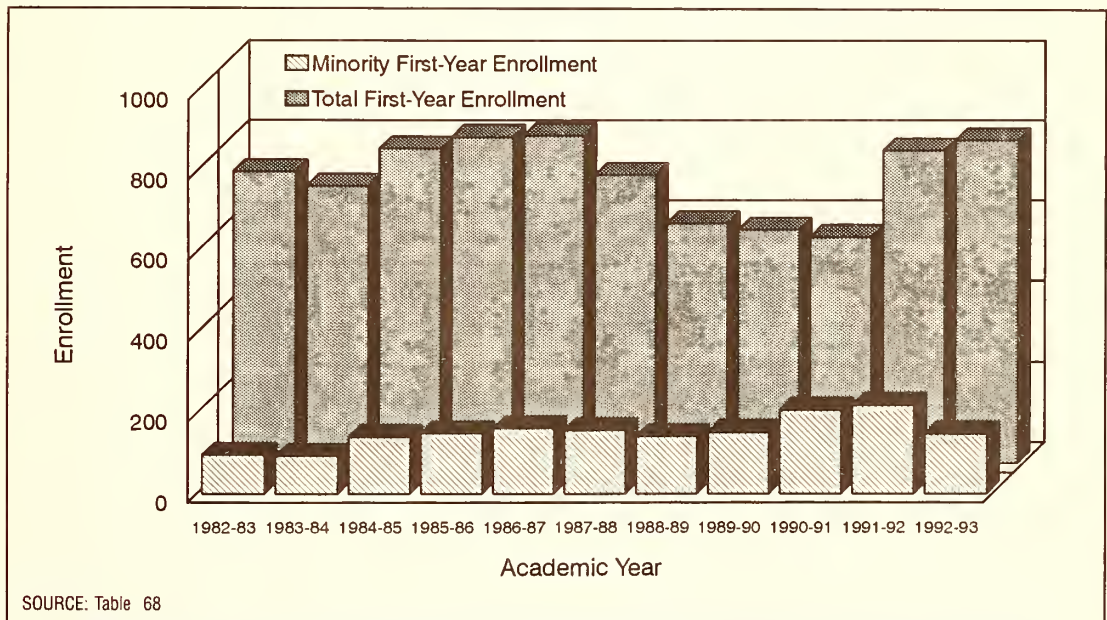


FIGURE 21. Number Of Minority First-Year Enrollment In Schools Of Podiatric Medicine In The U.S.: 1982-83 Through 1992-93

TABLE 68.
First-Year Enrollment In Schools Of Podiatric Medicine In
The U.S., By Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Years
1973-74 Through 1992-93

	Academic Year	First-Year Enroll.	Minority Enroll.	Racial/Ethnic Category					
				Underrep. Minorities¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other
Number Of Students	1973-74	556	26	14	11	2	1	12	na
	1974-75	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1975-76	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1976-77	650	46	35	25	6	4	10	1
	1977-78	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1978-79	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1979-80	718	77	51	41	8	2	26	na
	1980-81	695	72	50	40	8	2	16	6
	1981-82	702	87	64	47	16	1	23	na
	1982-83	724	96	70	55	14	1	26	na
	1983-84	689	93	76	60	14	2	17	na
	1984-85	782	141	99	66	27	6	40	2
	1985-86	811	150	117	81	26	10	31	2
	1986-87	815	162	107	78	29	0	53	2
	1987-88	716	157	112	81	27	4	44	1
	1988-89	595	142	97	71	24	2	40	5
	1989-90	579	152	111	62	46	3	41	na
	1990-91	561	207	146	83	61	2	57	4
	1991-92	777	219	127	74	50	3	83	9
	1992-93	802	148	62	36	23	3	71	15
Percent Of Students	1973-74	100.0	4.7	2.5	2.0	0.4	0.2	2.2	na
	1974-75	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1975-76	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1976-77	100.0	7.1	5.4	3.8	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.2
	1977-78	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1978-79	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1979-80	100.0	10.7	7.1	5.7	1.1	0.3	3.6	na
	1980-81	100.0	10.4	7.2	5.8	1.2	0.3	2.3	0.9
	1981-82	100.0	12.4	9.1	6.7	2.3	0.1	3.3	na
	1982-83	100.0	13.3	9.7	7.6	1.9	0.1	3.6	na
	1983-84	100.0	13.5	11.0	8.7	2.0	0.3	2.5	na
	1984-85	100.0	18.0	12.7	8.4	3.5	0.8	5.1	0.3
	1985-86	100.0	18.5	14.4	10.0	3.2	1.2	3.8	0.2
	1986-87	100.0	19.9	13.1	9.6	3.6	0.0	6.5	0.2
	1987-88	100.0	21.9	15.6	11.3	3.8	0.6	6.1	0.1
	1988-89	100.0	23.9	16.3	11.9	4.0	0.3	6.7	0.1
	1989-90	100.0	26.3	19.2	10.7	7.9	0.5	7.1	na
	1990-91	100.0	36.9	26.1	14.8	10.9	0.4	10.2	0.7
	1991-92	100.0	28.2	16.3	9.5	6.4	0.4	10.7	1.2
	1992-93	100.0	18.5	7.7	4.5	2.9	04	8.9	1.9

na = Data not available.

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine.

Minority enrollment increased from 62 (3.8 percent) in 1973-74 to 669 (27.4 percent) in 1992-93 (Table 69). Underrepresented minority enrollment increased somewhat less, from 42 (2.6 percent) to 423 (17.4 percent). During academic year 1991-92, minority representation at the seven schools of podiatric medicine averaged 27.5 percent and ranged from 20.6 percent to 37.5 percent of total enrollment. The average for underrepresented minorities was 18.6 percent and the range was 6.7 percent to 31.3 percent (Tables 69 and 70).

Trends In Total Enrollment

TABLE 69.
Total Enrollment In Schools Of Podiatric Medicine In The U.S.,
By Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Years 1973-74
Through 1992-93

Academic Year	First-Year Enroll.	Minority Enroll.	Racial/Ethnic Category					
			Underrep. Minorities ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other
1973-74	1,623	62	42	31	9	2	20	na
1974-75	1,868	96	63	45	14	4	32	na
1975-76	2,085	125	79	58	18	3	46	na
1976-77	2,295	135	92	73	14	5	43	na
1977-78	2,388	146	101	78	21	2	45	na
1978-79	2,498	163	112	77	27	8	51	na
1979-80	2,531	189	126	93	28	5	63	na
1980-81	2,577	230	161	110	39	6	69	na
1981-82	2,584	238	170	125	40	5	68	na
1982-83	2,608	267	192	154	33	5	75	na
1983-84	2,556	288	220	170	41	9	68	na
1984-85	2,618	356	257	185	57	11	99	4
1985-86	2,749	407	299	208	77	14	108	na
1986-87	2,832	441	311	216	81	6	130	8
1987-88	2,790	489	338	236	89	8	151	5
1988-89	2,608	506	350	236	95	5	156	13
1989-90	2,397	528	369	240	123	6	159	na
1990-91	2,485	550	391	235	149	7	159	na
1991-92	2,255	620	419	233	149	8	201	29
1992-93	2,438	669	423	226	162	9	246	26
1973-74	100.0	3.8	2.6	1.9	0.6	0.1	1.2	na
1974-75	100.0	5.1	3.4	2.4	0.7	0.2	1.7	na
1975-76	100.0	6.0	3.8	2.8	0.9	0.1	2.2	na
1976-77	100.0	5.9	4.0	3.2	0.6	0.2	1.9	na
1977-78	100.0	6.1	4.2	3.3	0.9	0.1	1.9	na
1978-79	100.0	6.5	4.5	3.1	1.1	0.3	2.0	na
1979-80	100.0	7.5	5.0	3.7	1.1	0.2	2.5	na
1980-81	100.0	8.9	6.2	4.3	1.5	0.2	2.7	na
1981-82	100.0	9.2	6.6	4.8	1.5	0.2	2.6	na
1982-83	100.0	10.2	7.4	5.9	1.3	0.2	2.9	na
1983-84	100.0	11.3	8.6	6.6	1.6	0.4	2.7	na
1984-85	100.0	13.6	9.8	7.1	2.2	0.4	3.8	0.2
1985-86	100.0	14.8	10.8	7.6	2.8	0.5	3.9	na
1986-87	100.0	15.6	11.0	7.6	2.9	0.2	4.6	0.3
1987-88	100.0	17.5	12.1	8.5	3.2	0.3	5.4	0.2
1988-89	100.0	19.4	13.4	9.1	3.6	0.2	6.0	0.5
1989-90	100.0	22.0	15.4	10.0	5.1	0.3	6.6	na
1990-91	100.0	22.1	15.7	9.4	6.0	0.3	6.4	na
1991-92	100.0	27.5	18.6	10.3	6.6	0.4	8.9	1.3
1992-93	100.0	27.4	17.4	9.3	6.6	0.4	10.1	1.1

Number Of Students

Percent Of Students

na = Data not available.

¹ Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine.

TABLE 70.
Total Enrollment In Schools Of Podiatric Medicine In The U.S.,
By Individual School And Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Year 1991-92

School	Total Enroll.	Minority Enroll.	Underrep. Minorities ¹	Racial/Ethnic Category				
				Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other
ALL SCHOOLS	2,255	620	419	233	149	8	201	29
CALIFORNIA								
California College of Podiatric Medicine	312	76	21	6	15	0	55	na
FLORIDA								
Barry University College of Podiatric Medicine	208	76	65	31	34	0	11	na
ILLINOIS								
Dr. William M. Scholl College of Podiatric Medicine	354	73	42	19	12	2	31	9
IOWA								
College of Podiatric Medicine and Surgery, University of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences	233	50	31	19	10	2	19	na
NEW YORK								
New York College of Podiatric Medicine	416	156	109	79	29	1	47	na
OHIO								
Ohio College of Podiatric Medicine	341	102	83	45	33	1	19	4
PENNSYLVANIA								
Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine	391	87	68	34	16	2	19	16

na = Data not available.

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine.

Parity

For 1992-93, the parity index for Black Americans (80) is comparable to the parity index for underrepresented minorities (79). The parity indexes for Hispanic Americans have shown a general rising trend for those years for which data were available. The parity index for American Indians has fluctuated from year to year; the index for 1992-93 (53) has declined from a peak value of 189 in 1985-86. Asians appear to have exceeded parity consistently since 1973-74.

■ GENDER

Total enrollment in the schools of podiatric medicine increased from 1,623 in academic year 1973-74 to a peak of 2,832 in 1986-87, but then declined to 2,255 in 1991-92. Female enrollment increased from 40 (2.5 percent) in 1973-74 to 654 (29.0 percent) in 1991-92 (Table 71). Among the seven schools of podiatric medicine, the ratio of female enrollees to total enrollees averages 29.0 percent and ranges from a low of 26.0 percent to a high of 32.3 percent (Table 72). Except for a one-year drop in this ratio during academic year 1980-81, there has been a steady rise in the ratio of female enrollees to total enrollees.

Trends In Total Enrollment

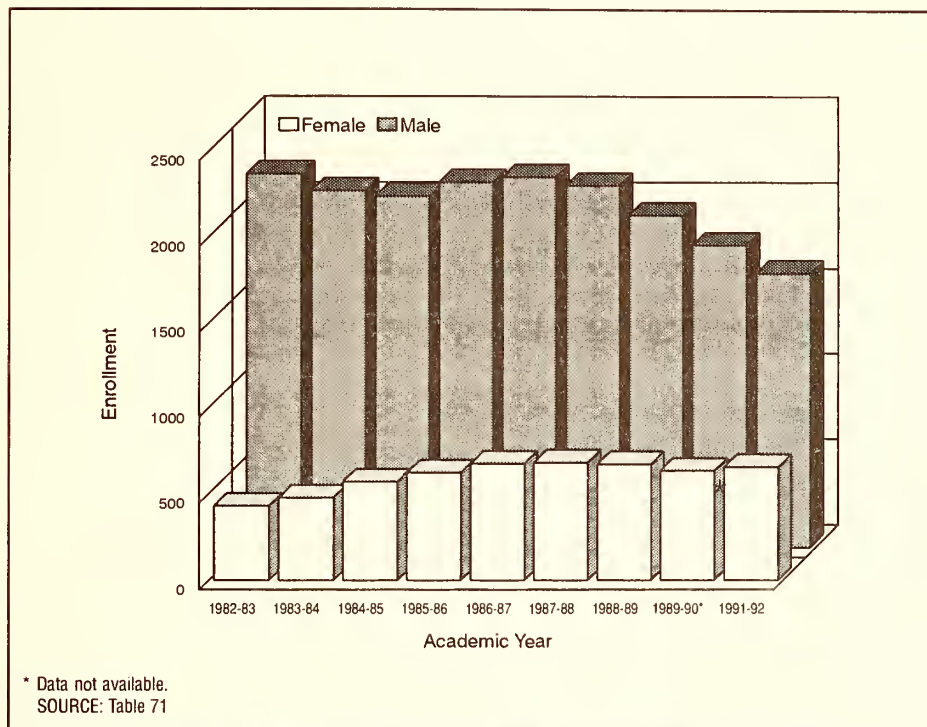


FIGURE 22. Number Of Total Enrollments In Schools Of Podiatric Medicine In The U.S., By Gender: 1982-83 Through 1991-92

TABLE 71.
Total Enrollment In Schools Of Podiatric Medicine In The U.S.,
By Gender: Academic Years 1973-74 Through 1991-92

Academic Year	Number Of Students			Percent	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
1973-74	1,623	1,583	40	97.5	2.5
1974-75	1,868	1,809	59	96.8	3.2
1975-76	2,085	1,985	100	95.2	4.8
1976-77	2,295	2,138	157	93.2	6.8
1977-78	2,388	2,165	223	90.7	9.3
1978-79	2,498	2,230	268	89.3	10.7
1979-80	2,531	2,226	305	87.9	12.1
1980-81	2,577	2,271	306	88.1	11.9
1981-82	2,584	2,223	361	86.0	14.0
1982-83	2,608	2,180	428	83.6	16.4
1983-84	2,556	2,081	475	81.4	18.6
1984-85	2,616	2,047	569	78.2	21.8
1985-86	2,749	2,129	620	77.4	22.6
1986-87	2,832	2,160	672	76.3	23.7
1987-88	2,790	2,110	680	75.6	24.4
1988-89	2,608	1,937	671	74.3	25.7
1989-90	2,397	1,765	632	73.6	26.4
1990-91	2,485	na	na	na	na
1991-92	2,255	1,601	654	71.0	29.0

na = Data not available.

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine.

TABLE 72.
Total Enrollment In Schools Of Podiatric Medicine In The U.S.,
By Individual School And Gender: Academic Year 1991-92

School	Number Of Students			Percent
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female
ALL SCHOOLS	2,255	1,601	654	29.0
CALIFORNIA				
California College of Podiatric Medicine	312	231	81	26.0
FLORIDA				
Dr. William M. Scholl College of Podiatric Medicine	354	250	104	29.4
IOWA				
College of Podiatric Medicine and Surgery, Univ. of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences	233	170	63	27.0
NEW YORK				
New York College of Podiatric Medicine	416	286	130	31.3
OHIO				
Ohio College of Podiatric Medicine	341	231	110	32.3
PENNSYLVANIA				
Pennsylvania Col. of Podiatric Medicine	391	286	105	26.9

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine.

VETERINARY MEDICINE

■ RACE/ETHNICITY

Between academic years 1978-79 and 1992-93, the number of students entering schools of veterinary medicine rose from 2,086 to 2,259, an 8.2 percent increase. During this same period, the percentage of minorities among new entrants increased from 96 to 197 (105 percent). While minorities comprised only 8.7 percent of all students entering colleges of veterinary medicine in 1992-93, the minority percentage of first-year enrollment has risen slowly but fairly consistently since 1978-79 (Figure 23 and Table 73).

Trends In First-Year Enrollment

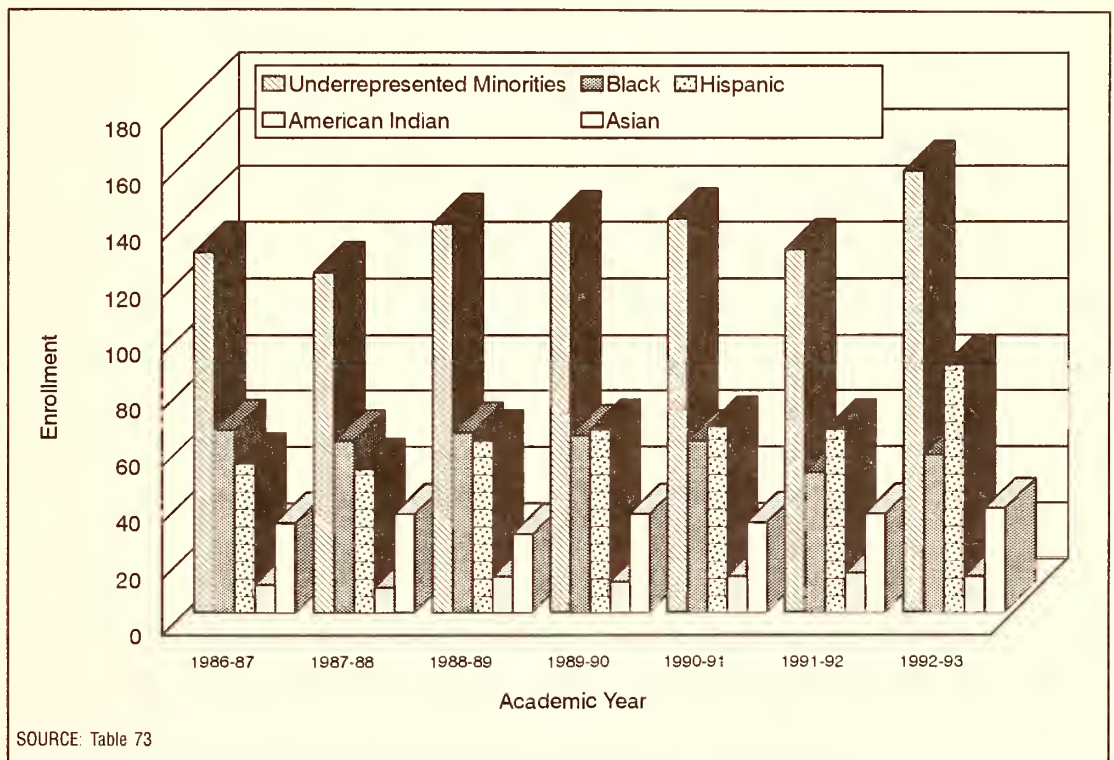


FIGURE 23. Number Of Minority First-Year Enrollments In Schools Of Veterinary Medicine In The U.S.: 1982-83 Through 1992-93

TABLE 73.
First-Year Enrollment In Schools Of Veterinary Medicine
In The U.S., By Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Years 1978-79 Through 1992-93

	Academic Year	First-Year Enroll.	Minority Enroll.	Racial/Ethnic Category			
				Underrep. Minorities ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian Asian
Number Of Students	1978-79	2,086	96	na	na	na	na na
	1979-80	2,255	86	na	na	na	na na
	1980-81	2,131	106	na	na	na	na na
	1981-82	2,254	125	na	na	na	na na
	1982-83	2,247	120	105	51	47	7 15
	1983-84	2,320	140	109	63	38	8 31
	1984-85 ²	2,329	131	105	57	34	14 26
	1985-86	2,282	160	124	57	49	18 36
	1986-87	2,273	160	128	65	53	10 32
	1987-88	2,207	156	121	61	51	9 35
	1988-89	2,195	170	138	64	61	13 28
	1989-90	2,195	175	139	63	65	11 35
	1990-91	2,197	176	140	61	66	13 32
	1991-92	2,225	172	129	50	65	14 35
	1992-93	2,259	197	157	56	88	13 37
Percent Of Students	1978-79	100.0	4.6	na	na	na	na na
	1979-80	100.0	3.8	na	na	na	na na
	1980-81	100.0	5.0	na	na	na	na na
	1981-82	100.0	5.5	na	na	na	na na
	1982-83	100.0	5.3	4.7	2.3	2.1	0.3 0.7
	1983-84	100.0	6.0	4.7	2.7	1.6	0.3 1.3
	1984-85 ²	100.0	5.6	4.5	2.4	1.5	0.6 1.1
	1985-86	100.0	7.0	5.4	2.5	2.1	0.8 1.6
	1986-87	100.0	7.0	5.6	2.9	2.3	0.4 1.4
	1987-88	100.0	7.1	5.5	2.8	2.3	0.4 1.6
	1988-89	100.0	7.7	6.3	2.9	2.8	0.6 1.3
	1989-90	100.0	8.0	6.3	2.9	3.0	0.5 1.6
	1990-91	100.0	8.0	6.4	2.8	3.0	0.6 1.5
	1991-92	100.0	7.7	5.8	2.2	2.9	0.6 1.6
	1992-93	100.0	8.7	6.9	2.5	3.9	0.6 1.6

na = Data not available.

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

²Detailed racial/ethnic data were not available for academic year 1984-85 for entering students at five of the 27 schools and colleges of veterinary medicine.

SOURCE: Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges.

Trends In Total Enrollment

Between academic years 1973-74 and 1992-93, the total enrollment in schools of veterinary medicine increased from 5,763 to 8,628 (49.7 percent). However, minority enrollment increased from 175 to 656 students (274 percent). In 1992-93, minority students were 7.6 percent of all veterinary students. There has been a slow but fairly consistent rise in the absolute numbers and percentages of minority and underrepresented minority total enrollments since 1980-81 (Table 74).

TABLE 74.
Total Enrollment In Schools Of Veterinary Medicine In The U.S.,
By Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Years 1973-74 Through 1992-93

Academic Year	First -Year Enroll.	Minority Enroll.	Racial/Ethnic Category				
			Underrep. Minorities ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
1973-74	5,763	175	na	na	na	na	na
1974-75	6,005	177	na	na	na	na	na
1975-76	6,274	204	na	na	na	na	na
1976-77	6,243 ²	239	na	na	na	na	na
1977-78	6,918	261	na	na	na	na	na
1978-79	7,312	302	na	na	na	na	na
1979-80	7,803	307	na	na	na	na	na
1980-81	7,777	376	297	176	89	32	79
1981-82	8,354	404	na	na	na	na	na
1982-83	8,682	415	341	161	150	30	74
1983-84	8,816	454	364	203	128	33	90
1984-85	8,917	419	326	160	134	32	93
1985-86	8,938	521	410	207	157	46	111
1986-87	8,887	551	429	202	179	48	122
1987-88	8,751	563	436	204	184	48	127
1988-89	8,558	563	443	200	196	47	94
1989-90	8,523	590	461	219	206	36	115
1990-91	8,411	632	501	215	242	44	118
1991-92	8,440	636	494	192	257	45	107
1992-93	8,628	656	503	183	270	50	139
1973-74	100.0	3.0	na	na	na	na	na
1974-75	100.0	2.9	na	na	na	na	na
1975-76	100.0	3.3	na	na	na	na	na
1976-77	100.0 ²	3.8	na	na	na	na	na
1977-78	100.0	3.8	na	na	na	na	na
1978-79	100.0	4.1	na	na	na	na	na
1979-80	100.0	3.9	na	na	na	na	na
1980-81	100.0	4.8	3.8	2.3	1.1	0.4	1.0
1981-82	100.0	4.8	na	na	na	na	na
1982-83	100.0	4.8	3.9	1.9	1.7	0.3	0.9
1983-84	100.0	5.1	4.1	2.3	1.5	0.4	1.0
1984-85	100.0	4.7	3.7	1.8	1.5	0.4	1.0
1985-86	100.0	5.8	4.6	2.3	1.8	0.5	1.2
1986-87	100.0	6.2	4.8	2.3	2.0	0.5	1.4
1987-88	100.0	6.4	5.0	2.3	2.1	0.5	1.5
1988-89	100.0	6.6	5.2	2.3	2.3	0.6	1.1
1989-90	100.0	6.9	5.4	2.6	2.4	0.4	1.3
1990-91	100.0	7.5	6.0	2.6	2.9	0.5	1.4
1991-92	100.0	7.5	5.9	2.3	3.0	0.5	1.3
1992-93	100.0	7.6	5.8	2.1	3.1	0.6	1.6

Number Of Students

Percent Of Students

na= Data not available

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

²University of Illinois did not provide a breakdown by minority/non-minority for its total enrollment of 328. These students are not included in the total.

SOURCE: Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges.

Trends In Graduations

There are 27 schools of veterinary medicine in the United States. However, only three schools had more than 10 percent minority graduates in 1991-92. Tuskegee University, historically a Black institution, provided 64.2 percent of all Black veterinary graduates and 27.6 percent of all minority veterinary graduates in 1991-92 (Table 75).

Parity

All minority groups are significantly below parity. The parity index for underrepresented minorities is 31; for Black Americans, 21; for Hispanic Americans, 4; and for Asians, 52. The parity index for American Indians is highest at 79. These parity indexes have been relatively stable for several years.

TABLE 75.
Graduates Of Schools Of Veterinary Medicine In The U.S.,
By Individual School And Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Year 1991-92

School	Total Graduates	Minor. Grad.	Racial/Ethnic Category						
			Underrep. Minor. ¹	Black	Hispan.	American Indian	Asian	Other Minor.	White
ALL SCHOOLS	2,024	152	121	53	58	10	31	0	1,872
ALABAMA									
Auburn University	78	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	75
Tuskegee University	52	42	40	34	6	0	2	0	10
CALIFORNIA									
Univ. of California, Davis	116	9	6	3	3	0	3	0	107
COLORADO									
Colorado State Univ.	127	11	9	0	7	2	2	0	116
FLORIDA									
University of Florida	80	6	6	1	5	0	0	0	74
GEORGIA									
University of Georgia	68	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	66
ILLINOIS									
Univ. of Illinois, Urbana	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
INDIANA									
Purdue University	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
IOWA									
Iowa State University	65	6	3	1	2	0	3	0	59
KANSAS									
Kansas State University	91	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	90
LOUISIANA									
Louisiana State Univ.	57	6	6	0	5	1	0	0	51
MASSACHUSETTS									
Tufts University	69	5	1	0	1	0	4	0	64
MICHIGAN									
Michigan State Univ.	100	5	3	1	2	0	2	0	95
MINNESOTA									
University of Minnesota	61	4	2	1	1	0	2	0	57
MISSISSIPPI									
Mississippi State Univ.	42	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	40
MISSOURI									
Univ. of Miss., Columbia	62	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	61
NEW YORK									
Cornell University	78	11	11	1	8	2	0	0	67

(continued)

(continued)

**TABLE 75. (continued)
Graduates Of Schools Of Veterinary Medicine In The U.S.,
By Individual School And Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Year 1991-92**

School	Total Graduates	Minor. Grad.	Underrep. Minor. ¹	Racial/Ethnic Category						
				Black	Hispan.	American Indian	Asian	Other Minor.	White	
NORTH CAROLINA										
N. Carolina State Univ.	61	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	59	
OHIO										
Ohio State University	125	7	3	1	2	0	4	0	118	
OKLAHOMA										
Oklahoma State Univ.	53	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	52	
OREGON										
Oregon State University	32	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	30	
PENNSYLVANIA										
University of PA	98	6	3	1	2	0	3	0	92	
TENNESSEE										
University of Tennessee	51	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	49	
TEXAS										
Texas Agriculture and Mechanical University	114	7	7	2	4	1	0	0	107	
VIRGINIA										
Virginia Tech Univ.	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	
WASHINGTON										
Washington State Univ.	59	5	3	0	3	0	2	0	54	
WISCONSIN										
Univ. of Wisconsin, Mad.	74	6	5	1	2	2	1	0	68	

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

SOURCE: Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges: unpublished data.

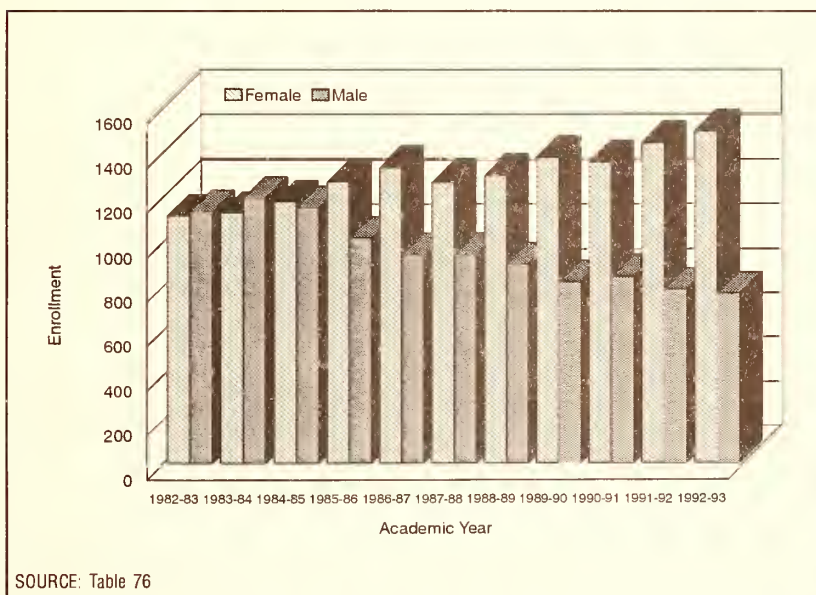


**FIGURE 24.
First-Year Enrollments
In Schools Of
Veterinary Medicine
In The U.S., By
Gender: Academic
Years 1982-83
Through 1992-93**

TABLE 76.
First-Year Enrollment In Schools Of Veterinary Medicine
In The U. S., By Gender: Academic Years 1973-74 Through 1992-93

Academic Year	Number Of Students			Percent	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
1973-74	1,594	1,230	364	77.2	22.8
1974-75	1,669	1,262	407	75.6	24.4
1975-76	1,711	1,230	481	71.9	28.1
1976-77	1,866	1,237	629	66.3	33.7
1977-78	1,973	1,267	706	64.2	35.8
1978-79	2,086	1,320	766	63.3	36.7
1979-80	2,255	1,343	912	59.6	40.4
1980-81	2,131	1,204	927	56.5	43.5
1981-82	2,254	1,190	1,064	52.8	47.2
1982-83	2,247	1,133	1,114	50.4	49.6
1983-84	2,320	1,193	1,127	51.4	48.6
1984-85	2,329	1,153	1,176	49.5	50.5
1985-86	2,282	1,017	1,265	44.6	55.4
1986-87	2,273	944	1,329	41.5	58.5
1987-88	2,207	943	1,264	42.7	57.3
1988-89	2,195	902	1,293	41.1	58.9
1989-90	2,195	821	1,374	37.4	62.6
1990-91	2,197	844	1,353	38.4	61.6
1991-92	2,225	786	1,439	35.3	64.7
1992-93	2,259	768	1,491	34.0	66.0

SOURCE: Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges: unpublished data.

■ Gender

Trends In Total Enrollment

The female percentage of total enrollment in schools of veterinary medicine has increased steadily between academic years 1973-74 and 1992-93. In 1973-74, there were 1,014 female veterinary students (17.6 percent of total enrollment); in 1992-93, there were 5,509 (63.9 percent of total enrollment). During this period, total enrollment rose from 5,763 students (1973-74) to a peak of 8,938 students (1985-86) and then declined to 8,628 (1992-93) (Table 77).

Graduations

During academic year 1991-92, 59.0 percent of the 2,024 graduates in veterinary medicine were women. The percentage of women graduates from individual veterinary schools ranged from a low of 36.8 percent to a high of 75.9 percent (Table 78).

TABLE 77.
Total Enrollment In Schools Of Veterinary Medicine In The U.S.,
By Gender: Academic Years 1973-74 Through 1992-93

Academic Year	Number Of Students			Percent	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
1973-74	5,763	4,749	1,014	82.4	17.6
1974-75	6,005	4,784	1,221	79.7	20.3
1975-76	6,274	4,786	1,488	76.3	23.7
1976-77	6,243 ¹	4,536	1,707	72.7	27.3
1977-78	6,918	4,788	2,130	69.2	30.8
1978-79	7,312	4,841	2,471	66.2	33.8
1979-80	7,803	4,945	2,858	63.4	36.6
1980-81	7,777	4,756	3,021	61.2	38.8
1981-82	8,354	4,865	3,489	58.2	41.8
1982-83	8,682	4,707	3,975	54.2	45.8
1983-84	8,816	4,664	4,152	52.9	47.1
1984-85	8,917	4,557	4,360	51.2	48.8
1985-86	8,938	4,392	4,546	49.1	50.9
1986-87	8,887	4,173	4,714	47.0	53.0
1987-88	8,751	3,935	4,816	45.0	55.0
1988-89	8,558	3,663	4,895	42.8	57.2
1989-90	8,523	3,486	5,037	40.9	59.1
1990-91	8,411	3,358	5,053	39.9	60.1
1991-92	8,440	3,202	5,238	37.9	62.1
1992-93	8,628	3,119	5,509	36.1	63.9

¹Excludes 328 students of University of Illinois for whom gender data were not provided.

SOURCE: Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges: unpublished data.

TABLE 78.
First-Year Enrollment In And Graduates Of Schools Of Veterinary Medicine In
The U.S., By Individual School And Gender: Recent Years

Schools	First-Year Enrollment, 1992-93				Graduates, 1991-92			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Percent Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Percent Female
ALL SCHOOLS	2,259	768	1,491	66.0	2,024	829	1,195	59.0
ALABAMA								
Auburn University	92	41	51	55.4	78	44	34	43.6
Tuskegee University	60	28	32	53.3	52	21	31	59.6
CALIFORNIA								
University of California, Davis	123	34	89	72.4	116	28	88	75.9
COLORADO								
Colorado State University	131	46	85	64.9	127	56	71	55.9
FLORIDA								
University of Florida	80	25	55	68.8	80	31	49	61.3
GEORGIA								
University of Georgia	80	28	52	65.0	68	24	44	64.7
ILLINOIS								
University of Illinois, Urbana	86	25	61	70.9	79	36	43	54.4
INDIANA								
Purdue University	65	20	45	69.2	58	22	36	62.0
IOWA								
Iowa State University	101	42	59	58.4	65	31	34	52.3
KANSAS								
Kansas State University	92	48	44	47.8	91	46	45	49.5
LOUISIANA								
Louisiana State University	75	36	39	52.0	57	36	21	36.8
MASSACHUSETTS								
Tufts University	76	17	59	77.6	69	17	52	75.4
MICHIGAN								
Michigan State University	99	24	75	75.8	100	40	60	60.0
MINNESOTA								
University of Minnesota	75	23	52	69.3	61	24	37	60.7
MISSISSIPPI								
Mississippi State University	45	16	29	64.4	42	24	18	42.9
MISSOURI								
Univ. of Missouri, Columbia	63	30	33	52.4	62	30	32	51.6
NEW YORK								
Cornell University	81	18	63	77.8	78	22	56	71.8
NORTH CAROLINA								
North Carolina State University	70	16	54	77.1	61	28	33	54.1
OHIO								
Ohio State University	130	35	95	73.1	125	54	71	56.8
OKLAHOMA								
Oklahoma State University	72	32	40	55.6	53	32	21	39.6
OREGON								
Oregon State University	36	12	24	66.7	32	9	23	71.9
PENNSYLVANIA								
University of Pennsylvania	111	30	81	73.0	98	32	66	67.3
TENNESSEE								
University of Tennessee	59	23	36	61.0	51	23	28	54.9
TEXAS								
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University	128	49	79	61.7	114	49	65	57.0
VIRGINIA								
Virginia Tech University	83	22	61	73.5	74	19	55	74.3
WASHINGTON								
Washington State University	65	20	45	69.2	59	24	35	59.3
WISCONSIN								
Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison	81	28	53	65.4	74	27	47	63.5

SOURCE Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges unpublished data

NURSING

■ RACE/ETHNICITY

Data concerning registered nursing students and employed registered nurses prior to academic year 1988-89, which were reported in prior editions of *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, are not included in this edition due to the adoption of a more accurate and reliable methodology for analysis and interpretation of reported data. Current data includes academic years 1988-89 through 1991-92. Indications of apparent trends in admissions, total enrollment or graduations should be considered tentative due to the few years encompassed by the data.

Admissions to all basic registered nursing programs have risen steadily from academic year 1988-89 through academic year 1991-92. Minority admissions to basic baccalaureate programs have increased each year; admissions to associate degree programs and diploma programs have varied.

Trends In Admissions

For academic years 1988-89 through 1991-92, admissions to all basic registered nursing programs have decreased for Black Americans. For Hispanic Americans, admissions to basic baccalaureate and associate degree programs have increased; admissions to diploma programs have decreased. For American Indians and Asians, admissions to all basic registered nursing programs have increased (Tables 79 and 82).

Total enrollments in all basic registered nursing programs also have risen steadily from 1988-89 to 1991-92. Minority total enrollments in basic baccalaureate programs have increased each year, but minority total enrollments in associate degree and diploma programs have been inconsistent. Total enrollments for academic years 1988-89 through 1991-92 for all racial/ethnic categories generally have been mixed, with some years showing increases and other years showing decreases (Tables 80 and 83).

Trends In Total Enrollment

TABLE 79.
Estimated Number Of Admissions To Basic Registered Nurse
Programs, By Racial/Ethnic Category And Type Of Program:
1988-89 Through 1991-92

Academic Year	Admissions ^{1,2}	Minority Adm.	Racial/Ethnic Category					
			Underrep. Minorities ³	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	White
All Basic Registered Nurse Programs								
1988-89	103,025	18,183	15,537	11,705	3,287	545	2,646	na
1989-90	108,580	19,605	16,382	12,146	3,532	704	3,223	na
1990-91	113,526	18,817	15,281	10,822	3,619	840	3,536	na
1991-92	122,656	19,580	15,608	10,476	4,258	874	3,972	103,043
Basic Baccalaureate Programs								
1988-89	29,042	5,198	4,348	3,303	892	153	850	na
1989-90	29,858	5,640	4,523	3,442	881	200	1,117	na
1990-91	33,437	6,017	4,681	3,363	1,053	265	1,336	na
1991-92	37,886	6,577	5,046	3,273	1,490	283	1,531	31,293
Associate Degree Programs								
1988-89	63,973	11,231	9,682	7,228	2,084	370	1,549	na
1989-90	68,634	12,473	10,666	7,756	2,426	484	1,807	na
1990-91	69,869	11,320	9,400	6,521	2,327	552	1,920	na
1991-92	74,079	11,582	9,440	6,413	2,459	568	2,142	62,480
Diploma Programs								
1988-89	10,010	1,754	1,507	1,175	310	22	247	na
1989-90	10,088	1,485	1,187	945	222	20	298	na
1990-91	10,220	1,485	1,200	937	239	24	285	na
1991-92	10,691	1,421	1,122	790	309	23	299	9,270

na = Data not available.

¹Excludes American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

²Estimated number detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

³Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

SOURCE: National League for Nursing, Division of Research: Nursing Datasource 1993, Vol. I.

TABLE 80.
Estimated Number Of Total Enrollments In Basic Registered Nurse
Programs, By Racial/Ethnic Category And Type Of Program:
1988-89 Through 1991-92

Academic Year	Admissions ^{1,2}	Minority Adm.	Racial/Ethnic Category					
			Underrep. Minorities ³	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	White
All Basic Registered Nurse Programs								
1988-89	201,458	33,100	27,899	20,789	6,046	1,064	5,201	na
1989-90	221,170	38,068	31,477	23,094	6,580	1,803	6,591	na
1990-91	237,598	37,525	30,578	21,529	7,349	1,700	6,947	na
1991-92	257,983	39,805	31,499	22,147	7,667	1,685	8,306	218,161
Basic Baccalaureate Programs								
1988-89	74,865	13,955	11,617	8,937	2,220	460	2,338	na
1989-90	81,788	15,875	12,715	9,610	2,519	586	3,160	na
1990-91	90,877	15,898	12,835	9,239	3,066	530	3,063	na
1991-92	102,128	16,679	12,713	9,154	2,896	663	3,966	85,442
Associate Degree Programs								
1988-89	106,175	16,231	13,820	9,929	3,322	569	2,411	na
1989-90	117,413	19,116	16,186	11,593	3,568	1,025	2,930	na
1990-91	123,816	18,944	15,553	10,577	3,861	1,115	3,391	na
1991-92	132,603	20,227	16,540	11,327	4,237	976	3,687	112,366
Diploma Programs								
1988-89	20,418	2,913	2,461	1,924	504	33	452	na
1989-90	21,969	3,076	2,572	1,891	491	190	504	na
1990-91	22,905	2,671	2,178	1,710	416	52	493	na
1991-92	23,252	2,899	2,246	1,666	534	46	653	20,353

na = Data not available.

¹Excludes American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

²Estimated number detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

³Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

SOURCE: National League for Nursing, Division of Research: Nursing Datasource 1993, Vol. I

Graduations from all basic registered nursing programs, except basic baccalaureate programs, have shown a steady increase from academic year 1988-89 through academic year 1991-92; graduations from basic baccalaureate programs were mixed. Graduations for the several racial/ethnic categories over the four-year period generally have been variable. However, Asians showed steady increases in graduations from associate degree and diploma programs (Tables 81 and 84).

TABLE 81.
Estimated Number Of Graduations From Basic Registered Nurse
Programs, By Racial/Ethnic Category And Type Of Program:
1988-89 Through 1991-92

Academic Year	Graduations ^{1,2}	Minority Grad.	Racial/Ethnic Category					
			Underrep. Minorities ³	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	White
All Basic Registered Nurse Programs								
1988-89	61,660	9,077	7,897	5,698	1,882	317	1,180	na
1989-90	66,080	9,814	8,210	5,801	2,046	363	1,604	na
1990-91	72,230	9,548	7,739	5,350	2,026	363	1,809	na
1991-92	80,839	10,688	8,651	5,786	2,404	461	2,037	70,125
Basic Baccalaureate Programs								
1988-89	18,997	2,888	2,453	1,765	575	113	435	na
1989-90	18,571	3,296	2,613	1,910	602	101	683	na
1990-91	19,264	2,957	2,192	1,552	525	115	765	na
1991-92	21,415	3,181	2,437	1,670	641	126	744	18,233
Associate Degree Programs								
1988-89	37,837	5,630	4,955	3,588	1,170	197	675	na
1989-90	42,318	5,955	5,119	3,522	1,342	255	836	na
1990-91	46,794	5,895	4,958	3,415	1,307	236	937	na
1991-92	52,896	6,868	5,689	3,762	1,605	322	1,179	46,004
Diploma Programs								
1988-89	4,826	560	491	347	137	7	69	na
1989-90	5,199	549	469	365	98	6	80	na
1990-91	6,172	697	588	381	196	11	109	na
1991-92	6,528	639	525	354	158	13	114	5,888

na = Data not available.

¹Excludes American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

²Estimated number detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

³Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

SOURCE: National League for Nursing, Division of Research: Nursing Datasource 1993, Vol. I.

TABLE 82.
Estimated Number Of Admissions To Basic Registered Nurse
Programs, By Racial/Ethnic Category, Type Of Program
And Region¹: 1991-92

Region	Total Admiss. ^{1,2}	Minority Admiss.	Racial/Ethnic Category					
			Underrep. Minorities ³	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	White
All Basic Registered Nurse Programs								
United States	122,656	19,580	15,608	10,476	4,258	874	3,972	103,043
North Atlantic Region	30,556	5,373	4,403	3,370	896	137	970	25,174
Midwest Region	32,527	2,734	2,129	1,581	396	152	605	29,778
South Region	45,062	7,922	7,129	4,937	1,877	315	793	37,131
West Region	14,511	3,551	1,947	588	1,089	270	1,604	10,960
Basic Baccalaureate Programs								
United States	37,886	6,577	5,046	3,273	1,490	283	1,531	31,293
North Atlantic Region	7,612	1,248	949	723	188	38	299	6,356
Midwest Region	11,380	1,056	754	549	156	49	302	10,323
South Region	14,419	3,222	2,861	1,883	872	106	361	11,192
West Region	4,475	1,051	482	118	274	90	569	3,422
Associate Degree Programs								
United States	74,079	11,582	9,440	6,413	2,459	568	2,142	62,480
North Atlantic Region	17,990	3,435	2,929	2,266	569	94	506	14,554
Midwest Region	18,117	1,457	1,210	908	210	92	247	16,646
South Region	28,170	4,320	3,919	2,805	910	204	401	23,846
West Region	9,802	2,370	1,382	434	770	178	988	7,434
Diploma Programs								
United States	10,691	1,421	1,122	790	309	23	299	9,270
North Atlantic Region	4,954	690	525	381	139	5	165	4,264
Midwest Region	3,030	221	165	124	30	11	56	2,809
South Region	2,473	380	349	249	95	5	31	2,093
West Region	234	130	83	36	45	2	47	104

¹Excludes American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

²Estimated number detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

³Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

SOURCE: National League for Nursing, Division of Research: Nursing Datasource 1993, Vol. I.

TABLE 83.
Estimated Number Of Total Enrollments In Basic Registered
Nurse Programs, By Racial/Ethnic Category, Type Of Program
And Region¹: 1992

Region	Total Enroll. ²	Minor. Enroll.	Racial/Ethnic Category					
			Underrep. Minorities ³	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	White
All Basic Registered Nurse Programs								
United States	257,983	39,805	31,499	22,147	7,667	1,685	8,306	218,161
North Atlantic Region	68,512	11,081	8,980	6,963	1,746	271	2,101	57,429
Midwest Region	67,540	6,049	4,710	3,469	918	323	1,339	61,484
South Region	92,796	15,482	13,844	10,552	2,749	543	1,638	77,311
West Region	29,135	6,193	2,965	1,163	2,254	548	3,228	21,937
Basic Baccalaureate Programs								
United States	102,128	16,679	12,713	9,154	2,896	663	3,966	85,442
North Atlantic Region	24,777	3,651	2,800	2,106	615	79	851	21,124
Midwest Region	29,691	3,063	2,218	1,577	486	155	845	26,628
South Region	36,418	7,245	6,417	5,139	1,078	200	828	29,169
West Region	11,242	2,720	1,278	332	717	229	1,442	8,521
Associate Degree Programs								
United States	132,603	20,227	16,540	11,327	4,237	976	3,687	112,366
North Atlantic Region	32,747	6,015	5,125	4008	935	182	890	26,732
Midwest Region	31,590	2,537	2,165	1,656	361	148	372	29,046
South Region	50,835	7,477	6,744	4,896	1,515	333	733	43,359
West Region	17,431	4,198	2,506	767	1,426	313	1,692	13,229
Diploma Programs								
United States	23,252	2,899	2,246	1,666	534	46	653	20,353
North Atlantic Region	10,988	1,415	1,055	849	196	10	360	9,573
Midwest Region	6,259	449	327	236	71	20	122	5,810
South Region	5,543	760	683	517	156	10	77	4,783
West Region	462	275	181	64	111	6	94	187

¹Excludes American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

²Estimated number detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

³Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

SOURCE: National League for Nursing, Division of Research: Nursing Datasource 1993, Vol. 1.

TABLE 84.
Estimated Number Of Graduations From Basic Registered Nurse
Programs, By Racial/Ethnic Category, Type Of Program
And Region¹: 1991-92

Region	Graduations ²	Minority Grad.	Racial/Ethnic Category					
			Underrep. Minor. ³	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	White
All Basic Registered Nurse Programs								
United States	80,839	10,688	8,651	5,786	2,404	461	2,037	70,125
North Atlantic Region	18,762	2,503	2,099	1,612	425	62	404	16,257
Midwest Region	21,900	1,462	1,183	892	221	70	279	20,423
South Region	28,622	4,389	4,008	2,875	980	153	381	24,226
West Region	11,555	2,334	1,361	407	778	176	973	9,219
Basic Baccalaureate Programs								
United States	21,415	3,181	2,437	1,670	641	126	744	18,233
North Atlantic Region	4,294	591	474	357	111	6	117	3,704
Midwest Region	6,523	497	363	258	76	29	134	6,024
South Region	7,570	1,505	1,321	985	294	42	184	6,066
West Region	3,028	588	279	70	160	49	309	2,439
Associate Degree Programs								
United States	52,896	6,868	5,689	3,762	1,605	322	1,179	46,004
North Atlantic Region	11,381	1,671	1,440	1,110	277	53	231	9,708
Midwest Region	13,656	891	761	587	137	37	130	12,752
South Region	19,524	2,661	2,479	1,751	620	108	182	16,855
West Region	8,335	1,645	1,009	314	571	124	636	6,689
Diploma Programs								
United States	6,528	639	525	354	158	13	114	5,888
North Atlantic Region	3,087	241	185	145	37	3	56	2,845
Midwest Region	1,721	74	59	47	8	4	15	1,647
South Region	1,528	223	208	139	66	3	15	1,305
West Region	192	101	73	23	47	3	28	91

¹Excludes American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

²Estimated number detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

³Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

SOURCE: National League for Nursing, Division of Research: Nursing Datasource 1993, Vol. I.

Parity

For academic year 1991-92, the parity indexes for all minority groups represented in registered nursing programs were mixed. Black Americans and Hispanic Americans were under parity, American Indians almost achieved parity, and Asians exceeded parity.

■ GENDER

Traditionally, nursing has been a female occupation. Males have been entering all aspects of the profession in increasing numbers during the past two decades, but they constitute only a small percentage of registered nurses.

Employment Of Nurses

In March, 1992, there were 2,239,816 registered nurses in the United States, of which 1,853,024 were employed in nursing. Of those employed in nursing, 186,173 (10.0 percent) were minorities. The employed registered nurse work force consisted of 80,568 (4.3 percent) Black Americans; 27,470 (1.5 percent) Hispanic Americans; 8,162 (0.4 percent) American Indians; 69,973 (3.8 percent) Asians; 11,147 (0.6 percent) Others; and 1,655,704 (89.4 percent) White Americans (Table 85). In March, 1992, males comprised 4.3 percent of the employed registered nurse work force (Table 86).

TABLE 85.
Estimated Number And Percent Of Registered Nurses In The U.S.,
By Racial/Ethnic Category: March 1992

Number Of Registered Nurses¹

Percent Of Registered Nurses¹

	Total	Total Minorities	Racial/Ethnic Category						
			Underrep. Minorities ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other ²	White
All Nurses	2,239,816	206,835	131,050	90,611	30,441	9,998	75,785	14,526	2,018,456
Employed									
in Nursing	1,853,024	186,173	116,200	80,568	27,470	8,162	69,973	11,147	1,655,704
Not Employed									
in Nursing	386,791	20,659	14,848	10,042	2,971	1,835	5,811	3,379	362,752
All Nurses	100.0	9.2	5.9	4.0	1.4	0.4	3.4	0.6	90.1
Employed									
in Nursing	100.0	10.0	6.3	4.3	1.5	0.4	3.8	0.6	89.4
Not Employed									
in Nursing	100.0	6.2	3.8	2.6	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.9	93.8

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

²Includes individuals for whom race/ethnicity is not known.

³Estimated number and per cent detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration; unpublished data.

TABLE 86.
Estimated Number And Percent Of Registered Nurses
In The U.S., By Gender: March 1992

	Number Of Registered Nurses ¹			Percent ¹		
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unkown
Total	88,623	2,149,398	1,794	4.0	96.0	0.1
Employed						
in Nursing	79,557	1,772,395	1,073	4.3	95.6	0.1
Not Employed						
in Nursing	9,066	377,004	721	2.3	97.5	0.2

¹Estimated number and per cent detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration: unpublished data.

PUBLIC HEALTH

■ RACE/ETHNICITY

Schools of public health have been educating professionals in the techniques of health preservation and disease prevention and control since the first decades of this century. Some schools of public health began in university schools of medicine; others were conceived as autonomous units within their parent institutions. During academic year 1992-93, there were 27 schools of public health in the United States; they had a combined enrollment of 13,329 U.S. citizen and foreign national students. Additionally, there were 13 accredited programs, one pre-accredited program, and over 900 non-accredited programs of public health in other academic institutions.

The entering student in public health may be a new baccalaureate, a person who has been in the health work force for several years, or a person with professional credentials who would like to change career focus. Graduates of schools of public health work primarily in the fields of health promotion and disease prevention. They also work and teach in university settings. Industry relies heavily on schools of public health to train employees involved in industrial hygiene, occupational safety and health, environmental toxicology and other areas.

Determination of apparent trends in applications, enrollments, degree objectives and graduations from academic year 1974-75 to 1992-93 must take into account the percentages of individuals whose racial/ethnic category or gender was unknown. Where possible, these individuals are separately identified in the tables of this section.

Between academic years 1980-81 and 1992-93, applications to schools of public health declined and then rose again, and applications from underrepresented minority students also declined and then rose. The percentages of Black, Hispanic and Asian applicants rose from academic year 1980-81 to academic year 1992-93. The percentage of American Indian applicants generally remained constant (Table 87).

Trends In Applications

TABLE 87.
Applications To Schools Of Public Health In The U.S., By Racial/Ethnic
Category: Academic Years 1980-81 Through 1992-93

	Academic Year	All Applicants ¹	Minority Applicants	Racial/Ethnic Category						Category Unk.*
				Underrep. Minor. ²	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	White	
Number of Applicants	1980-81	10,070	1,896	1,460	824	523	113	436	6,500	1,674
	1981-82	9,327	1,863	1,382	760	534	88	481	6,334	1,130
	1982-83	7,942	1,505	1,155	624	471	60	350	4,774	1,663
	1983-84	7,339	1,426	1,099	573	472	54	327	4,941	972
	1984-85	7,586	1,648	1,145	595	494	56	503	5,093	845
	1985-86	7,451	1,536	1,092	550	487	55	444	5,126	789
	1986-87	7,989	1,792	1,265	607	572	86	527	5,514	683
	1987-88	7,473	1,780	1,273	612	572	89	507	5,348	345
	1988-89	8,097	1,987	1,430	712	630	88	557	5,862	248
	1989-90	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1990-91	8,219	2,149	1,659	818	777	64	490	5,721	349
	1991-92	9,339	2,482	1,864	933	882	49	618	6,334	523
	1992-93	11,425	3,158	2,228	1,180	943	105	930	7,751	516
Percent Of Applicants	1980-81	100.0	18.8	14.5	8.2	5.2	1.1	4.3	64.5	16.6
	1981-82	100.0	20.0	14.8	8.1	5.7	0.9	5.2	67.9	12.1
	1982-83	100.0	18.9	14.5	7.9	5.9	0.8	4.4	60.1	20.9
	1983-84	100.0	19.4	15.0	7.8	6.4	0.7	4.5	67.3	13.2
	1984-85	100.0	21.7	15.1	7.8	6.5	0.7	6.6	67.1	11.1
	1985-86	100.0	20.6	14.7	7.4	6.5	0.7	6.0	68.8	10.6
	1986-87	100.0	22.4	15.8	7.6	7.2	1.1	6.6	69.0	8.5
	1987-88	100.0	23.8	17.0	8.2	7.7	1.2	6.8	71.6	4.6
	1988-89	100.0	24.5	17.7	8.8	7.8	1.1	6.9	72.4	3.1
	1989-90	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1990-91	100.0	26.1	20.2	10.0	9.5	0.8	6.0	69.6	4.2
	1991-92	100.0	26.6	20.0	10.0	9.4	0.5	6.6	67.8	5.6
	1992-93	100.0	27.6	19.5	10.3	8.3	0.9	8.1	67.8	4.5

* Racial/ethnic category unknown.

na = Data not available.

¹U.S. citizens only.

²Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

SOURCE: Association of Schools of Public Health.

Trends In New Enrollments

There were 4,056 new enrollments in the 27 schools of public health in academic year 1992-93. Minority enrollments comprised 25.8 percent of this number, and underrepresented minority enrollments comprised 19.1 percent. Only four schools had 20 percent or more of their first-year students from underrepresented groups (Table 88).

TABLE 88.
New Enrollments In Schools Of Public Health In The U.S.,
By Individual School And Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Year 1992-93

School	New Enroll. ¹	Minority Enroll.	Underrep. Minor. ²	Racial/Ethnic Category					Category Unk.*
				Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	White	
ALL SCHOOLS	4,056	1,048	774	320	419	35	274	2,892	116
ALABAMA									
University of Alabama at Birmingham	111	26	25	20	4	1	1	85	0
CALIFORNIA									
University of California, Berkeley	203	54	29	9	16	4	25	149	0
University of California, Los Angeles	166	61	37	11	22	4	24	95	10
Loma Linda University	95	24	11	3	8	0	13	71	0
San Diego State Univ.	114	31	24	12	12	0	7	75	8
CONNECTICUT									
Yale University	70	14	8	5	2	1	6	56	0
FLORIDA									
Univ. of South Florida	76	14	11	4	7	0	3	61	1
GEORGIA									
Emory University	104	19	16	15	1	0	3	83	2
HAWAII									
University of Hawaii	61	26	6	0	2	4	20	29	6
ILLINOIS									
Univ. of Illinois at Chicago	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
LOUISIANA									
Tulane University	156	37	30	26	3	1	7	118	1
MARYLAND									
The Johns Hopkins Univ.	329	67	44	32	12	0	23	254	8
MASSACHUSETTS									
Boston University	159	24	18	14	4	0	6	134	1
Harvard University	226	50	19	9	8	2	31	153	23
Univ. of Massachusetts	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
MICHIGAN									
University of Michigan	348	75	48	33	14	1	27	272	1
MINNESOTA									
University of Minnesota	128	9	6	4	2	0	3	116	3
MISSOURI									
St. Louis University	70	10	7	6	1	0	3	60	0
NEW YORK									
Columbia University	234	63	43	39	3	1	20	157	14
University at Albany	46	3	3	1	2	0	0	43	0
NORTH CAROLINA									
Univ. of North Carolina	281	34	27	19	6	2	7	247	0

(continued)

TABLE 88. (continued)
New Enrollments In Schools Of Public Health In The U.S.,
By Individual School And Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Year 1992-93

School	New Enroll. ¹	Minority Enroll.	Racial/Ethnic Category						Category Unk.*
			Underrep. Minor. ²	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	White	
OKLAHOMA									
University of Oklahoma	110	21	16	5	2	9	5	89	0
PENNSYLVANIA									
University of Pittsburgh	191	36	26	17	9	0	10	155	0
SOUTH CAROLINA									
Univ. of South Carolina	167	22	13	10	3	0	9	145	0
TEXAS									
Univ. of Texas at Houston	182	49	41	19	21	1	8	133	0
WASHINGTON									
University of Washington	140	28	15	7	4	4	13	112	0
PUERTO RICO									
Univ. of Puerto Rico	251	251	251	0	251	0	0	0	0

¹U.S. Citizens only.

²Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

SOURCE: Association of Schools of Public Health.

Trends In Total Enrollment

Total enrollment in schools of public health increased 118.6 percent between academic years 1974-75 and 1992-93. During this period, minority enrollment increased 284.9 percent. Minority students increased their percentage of total enrollment from 12.5 percent in academic year 1974-75 to 21.9 percent in academic year 1992-93. Total enrollment for underrepresented minorities increased 268.5 percent from academic year 1974-75 (476 students) to academic year 1992-93 (1,754 students). The ratios of Black and American Indian enrollments to total enrollments remained generally constant from 1974-75 to 1992-93. The ratios of Hispanic and Asian enrollments to total enrollments showed rising trends (Tables 89 and 90).

TABLE 89.
Total Enrollment In Schools Of Public Health In The U.S.,
By Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Years 1974-75 Through 1992-93

Academic Year	Total Enrollment ¹	Minority Enroll.	Racial/Ethnic Category						Category Unk.
			Underrep. Minor. ²	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	White	
1974-75	5,072	632	476	351	76 ³	49	156	3,883	557
1975-76	5,415	934	716	348	309	59	218	4,334	147
1976-77	5,597	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5,597
1977-78	5,804	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5,804
1978-79	6,340	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6,340
1979-80	6,532	1,064	656	415	173 ³	68	408	5,421	47
1980-81	6,047	1,102	709	379	242	88	393	4,892	53
1981-82	7,366	1,064	729	376	271	82	335	5,440	862
1982-83	7,615	1,200	832	403	359	70	368	5,805	610
1983-84	7,617	1,117	804	357	388	59	313	5,794	706
1984-85	7,641	1,116	814	368	362	54	302	5,900	625
1985-86	7,942	1,252	948	433	452	63	304	5,992	698
1986-87	8,558	1,454	1,076	484	524	68	378	6,539	565
1987-88	8,562	1,637	1,180	523	569	88	457	6,858	67
1988-89	9,144	1,843	1,348	598	649	101	495	7,173	128
1989-90	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1990-91	9,479	1,927	1,428	599	748	81	499	7,386	166
1991-92	10,067	2,119	1,576	705	783	88	543	7,601	347
1992-93	11,088	2,433	1,754	790	871	93	679	8,411	244
1974-75	100.0	12.5	9.4	6.9	1.5	1.0	3.1	76.6	11.0
1975-76	100.0	17.2	13.2	6.4	5.7	1.1	4.0	80.0	2.7
1976-77	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0
1977-78	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0
1978-79	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0
1979-80	100.0	16.3	10.0	6.4	2.6	1.0	6.2	83.0	0.7
1980-81	100.0	18.2	11.7	6.3	4.0	1.5	6.5	80.9	0.9
1981-82	100.0	14.4	9.9	5.1	3.7	1.1	4.5	73.9	11.7
1982-83	100.0	15.8	10.9	5.3	4.7	0.9	4.8	76.2	8.0
1983-84	100.0	14.7	10.6	4.7	5.1	0.8	4.1	76.1	9.3
1984-85	100.0	14.6	10.7	4.8	4.7	0.7	4.0	77.2	8.2
1985-86	100.0	15.8	11.9	5.5	5.7	0.8	3.8	75.4	8.8
1986-87	100.0	17.0	12.6	5.7	6.1	0.8	4.4	76.4	6.6
1987-88	100.0	19.1	13.8	6.1	6.6	1.0	5.3	80.1	0.8
1988-89	100.0	20.2	14.7	6.5	7.1	1.1	5.4	78.4	1.4
1989-90	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1990-91	100.0	20.3	15.1	6.3	7.9	0.9	5.3	77.9	1.8
1991-92	100.0	21.0	15.7	7.0	7.8	0.9	5.4	75.5	3.4
1992-93	100.0	21.9	15.8	7.1	7.9	0.8	6.1	75.9	2.2

Number Of Students

Percent Of Students

na = Data not available.

¹U.S. citizens only.

²Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

³Excludes students in Puerto Rico for academic years 1974-75 and 1979-80.

SOURCE: Association of Schools of Public Health.

TABLE 90.
Total Enrollment In Schools Of Public Health In The U.S.,
By Individual School And Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Year 1992-93

School	Total Enroll. ¹	Minority Enroll.	Racial/Ethnic Category						Category Unk.
			Underrep. Minor. ²	Black	Hispan.	American Indian	Asian	White	
ALL SCHOOLS	11,088	2,433	1,754	790	871	93	679	8,411	244
ALABAMA									
University of Alabama at Birmingham	249	59	48	40	6	2	11	190	0
CALIFORNIA									
University of California, Berkeley	419	106	65	23	33	9	41	313	0
University of California, Los Angeles	478	169	92	31	53	8	77	290	19
Loma Linda University	358	70	39	20	15	4	31	288	0
San Diego State University	338	70	51	22	29	0	19	239	29
CONNECTICUT									
Yale University	148	25	18	11	5	2	7	123	0
FLORIDA									
University of South Florida	523	77	56	26	30	0	21	445	1
GEORGIA									
Emory University	268	57	51	42	7	2	6	207	4
HAWAII									
University of Hawaii	249	108	13	1	2	10	95	129	12
ILLINOIS									
Univ. of Illinois at Chicago	259	66	47	40	7	0	19	193	0
LOUISIANA									
Tulane University	455	96	76	58	17	1	20	359	0
MARYLAND									
The Johns Hopkins Univ.	976	174	100	70	28	2	74	802	0
MASSACHUSETTS									
Boston University	402	45	36	23	13	0	9	357	0
Harvard University	424	76	28	14	11	3	48	328	20
Univ. of Massachusetts	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145
MICHIGAN									
University of Michigan	732	151	99	79	19	1	52	580	1
MINNESOTA									
University of Minnesota	296	19	13	5	8	0	6	274	3
MISSOURI									
St. Louis University	190	22	17	10	7	0	5	168	0
NEW YORK									
Columbia University	459	119	87	63	22	2	32	331	9
University at Albany	129	8	7	2	4	1	1	121	0
NORTH CAROLINA									
Univ. of North Carolina	774	92	71	54	13	4	21	682	0
OKLAHOMA									
University of Oklahoma	448	73	67	29	5	33	6	375	0
(continued)									

TABLE 90. (continued)
Total Enrollment In Schools Of Public Health In The U.S.,
By Individual School And Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Year 1992-93

School	Total Enroll. ¹	Minority Enroll.	Racial/Ethnic Category						
			Underrep. Minor. ²	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	White	Category Unk.
PENNSYLVANIA									
University of Pittsburgh	498	55	35	25	10	0	20	443	0
SOUTH CAROLINA									
University of South Carolina	429	46	38	31	6	1	8	383	0
TEXAS									
University of Texas at Houston	609	136	110	56	51	3	26	473	0
WASHINGTON									
University of Washington	376	57	33	15	13	5	24	318	1
PUERTO RICO									
University of Puerto Rico	457	457	457	0	457	0	0	0	0

¹U.S. Citizens only.

²Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

SOURCE: Association of Schools of Public Health.

In 1992-93, 46.2 percent of all public health students were enrolled in programs leading to Master's Degrees in Public Health. However, the percentages of Black, American Indian and Asian enrollees exceeded this value. For students pursuing Master of Science degrees, Hispanic and Asian percentages exceeded the percentage of all enrollees pursuing such degrees. The percentages of minorities pursuing doctorates were less than the percentage of all enrollees pursuing doctorates (Table 91).

**Trends In
Degree
Objectives**

TABLE 91.
Degree Objectives For Students In Schools Of Public Health
In The U.S. By Racial/ Ethnic Category: Academic Year 1992-93

**Number Of
Students**

Degree Objective	All Students ¹	Minority Students	Racial/Ethnic Category						
			Underrep. Minor. ²	Black	Hispan.	American Indian	Asian	White	Category Unk.
Distribution by Racial/Ethnic Category									
ALL SCHOOLS	11,088	2,433	1,754	790	871	93	679	8,411	244
Master's: Public Health (M.P.H.)	5,121	1,271	919	479	380	60	352	3,850	na
Master's: Science (M.S.)	1,311	369	276	48	218	10	93	942	na
MS: Public Health (M.S.P.H.)	516	64	43	31	10	2	21	452	na
Master's: Health Admin./Health Science Admin. (M.H.A./M.H.S.A.)	503	75	65	28	35	2	10	428	na
Master's: Dther	260	87	72	11	61	0	15	173	na
Doctorate: Public Health (D.P.H.)	565	117	80	45	27	8	37	448	na
Sc.D.	288	30	13	7	6	0	17	258	na
Ph.D.	1,215	155	102	60	38	4	53	1,060	na
Doctorate: Other	41	5	3	2	1	0	2	36	na
Joint Degree	188	37	26	12	12	2	11	151	na
Non-Degree	817	217	151	64	83	4	66	600	na
Unknown	19	6	4	3	0	1	2	13	na

**Percent Of
Students**

ALL SCHOOLS	100.0	21.9	15.8	7.1	7.9	0.8	6.1	75.9	2.2
Master's: Public Health (M.P.H.)	100.0	24.8	17.9	9.4	7.4	1.2	6.9	75.2	na
Master's: Science (M.S.)	100.0	28.1	21.1	3.7	16.6	0.8	7.1	71.9	na
MS: Public Health (M.S.P.H.)	100.0	12.4	8.3	6.0	1.9	0.4	4.1	87.6	na
Master's: Health Admin./Health Science Admin. (M.H.A./M.H.S.A.)	100.0	14.9	12.9	5.6	7.0	0.4	2.0	85.1	na
Masters: Dther	100.0	33.5	27.7	4.2	23.5	0.0	5.8	66.5	na
Doctorate: Public Health (D.P.H.)	100.0	20.7	14.2	8.0	4.8	1.4	6.5	79.3	na
Sc.D.	100.0	10.4	4.5	2.4	2.1	0.0	5.9	89.6	na
Ph.D.	100.0	12.8	8.4	4.9	3.1	0.3	4.4	87.2	na
Doctorate: Dther	100.0	12.2	7.3	4.9	2.4	0.0	4.9	87.8	na
Joint Degree	100.0	19.7	13.8	6.4	6.4	1.1	5.9	80.3	na
Non-Degree	100.0	26.6	18.5	7.8	10.2	0.5	8.1	73.4	na
Unknown	100.0	31.6	21.1	15.8	0.0	5.3	10.5	68.4	na

**Percent Of
Students**

Distribution by Degree Objective									
ALL DEGREES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Master's: Public Health (M.P.H.)	46.2	52.2	52.4	60.6	43.6	64.5	51.8	45.8	na
Master's: Science (M.S.)	11.8	15.2	15.7	6.1	25.0	10.8	13.7	11.2	na
MS: Public Health (M.S.P.H.)	4.7	2.6	2.5	3.9	1.1	2.2	3.1	5.4	na
Master's: Health Admin./Health Science Admin. (M.H.A./M.H.S.A.)	4.5	3.1	3.7	3.5	4.0	2.2	1.5	5.1	na
Master's: Dther	2.3	3.6	4.1	1.4	7.0	0.0	2.2	2.1	na
Doctorate: Public Health (D.P.H.)	5.1	4.8	4.6	5.7	3.1	8.6	5.4	5.3	na
Sc.D.	2.6	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	2.5	3.1	na
Ph.D.	11.0	6.4	5.8	7.6	4.4	4.3	7.8	12.6	na
Doctorate: Other	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	na
Joint Degree	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.8	na
Non-Degree	7.4	8.9	8.6	8.1	9.5	4.3	9.7	7.2	na
Unknown	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.2	na

na = Data not available.

¹U.S. citizens only.

²Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

SOURCE: Association of Schools of Public Health.

Minority representation in graduations has increased from 307 students in academic year 1974-75 to 671 students in academic year 1991-92. Underrepresented minorities similarly experienced an increase from 234 graduates (11.8 percent) in 1974-75 to 491 graduates (15.1 percent) in 1991-92. The percentage of Black graduates decreased slightly from 1974-75 to 1991-92; the percentages of Hispanic and Asian graduates rose slightly; and the percentage of American Indian graduates remained generally constant (Tables 92 and 93).

Trends In Graduations

TABLE 92.
Graduates From Schools Of Public Health In The U.S., By Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Years 1974-75 Through 1991-92

Academic Year	All Grad. ¹	Minority Graduates	Racial/Ethnic Category						Category Unknown
			Underrep. Minor. ²	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	White	
1974-75	1,989 ³	307	234	176	38 ⁴	20	73	1,495	187
1975-76	2,535	466	374	188	168	18	92	2,037	32
1976-77	2,479	398	276	176	81	19	122	2,081	0
1977-78	2,459	331	218	148	48 ⁴	22	113	2,126	2
1978-79	2,623	444	302	164	110	28	142	2,179	0
1979-80	2,923	452	339	182	132	25	113	2,452	19
1980-81	2,762 ^{3,5}	455	306	163	119	24	149	2,159	148
1981-82	2,720	383	271	143	104	24	112	2,181	156
1982-83	2,969	439	289	166	96	27	150	2,508	22
1983-84	2,652	397	285	150	110	25	112	2,191	64
1984-85	2,536	371	246	140	88	18	125	2,113	52
1985-86	2,703	377	265	150	95	20	112	2,242	84
1986-87	2,629	382	276	153	109	14	106	2,178	69
1987-88	2,721	428	296	139	139	18	132	2,102	191
1988-89	2,824	551	387	207	149	31	164	2,256	17
1989-90	2,813	488	356	170	159	27	132	2,214	111
1990-91	3,170	653	479	207	238	34	174	2,296	221
1991-92	3,247	671	491	208	257	26	180	2,433	143
1974-75	100.0 ³	15.4	11.8	8.8	1.9 ⁴	1.0	3.7	75.2	9.4
1975-76	100.0	18.4	14.8	7.4	6.6	0.7	3.6	80.4	1.3
1976-77	100.0	16.1	11.1	7.1	3.3	0.8	4.9	83.9	0.0
1977-78	100.0	13.5	8.9	6.0	2.0 ⁴	0.9	4.6	86.5	0.1
1978-79	100.0	16.9	11.5	6.3	4.2	1.1	5.4	83.1	0.0
1979-80	100.0	15.5	11.6	6.2	4.5	0.9	3.9	83.9	0.7
1980-81	100.0 ^{3,5}	16.5	11.1	5.9	4.3	0.9	5.4	78.2	5.4
1981-82	100.0	14.1	10.0	5.3	3.8	0.9	4.1	80.2	5.7
1982-83	100.0	14.8	9.7	5.6	3.2	0.9	5.1	84.5	0.7
1983-84	100.0	15.0	10.7	5.7	4.1	0.9	4.2	82.6	2.4
1984-85	100.0	14.6	9.7	5.5	3.5	0.7	4.9	83.3	2.1
1985-86	100.0	13.9	9.8	5.5	3.5	0.7	4.1	82.9	3.1
1986-87	100.0	14.5	10.5	5.8	4.1	0.5	4.0	82.8	2.6
1987-88	100.0	15.7	10.9	5.1	5.1	0.7	4.9	77.3	7.0
1988-89	100.0	19.5	13.7	7.3	5.3	1.1	5.8	79.9	0.6
1989-90	100.0	17.3	12.7	6.0	5.7	1.0	4.7	78.7	3.9
1990-91	100.0	20.6	15.1	6.5	7.5	1.1	5.5	72.4	7.0
1991-92	100.0	20.7	15.1	6.4	7.9	0.8	5.5	74.9	4.4

Number Of Graduates

Percent Of Graduates

¹U.S. citizens only.

²Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

³Data for academic years 1974-75 and 1980-81 include students receiving bachelors degrees.

⁴Excludes students in Puerto Rico for academic years 1974-75 and 1977-78.

⁵Excludes one school which did not report data from graduating class.

SOURCE: Association of Schools of Public Health.

TABLE 93.
Graduates From Schools Of Public Health In The U.S.,
By Individual School And Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Year 1991-92

School	Total Grad. ¹	Minor. Grad.	Racial/Ethnic Category						
			Underrep. Minor. ²	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	White	Category Unk.
ALL SCHOOLS	3,247	671	491	208	257	26	180	2,433	143
ALABAMA									
University of Alabama at Birmingham	60	12	10	10	0	0	2	48	0
CALIFORNIA									
University of California, Berkeley	214	60	37	16	17	4	23	151	3
University of California, Los Angeles	149	42	19	9	10	0	23	88	19
Loma Linda University	88	11	5	3	2	0	6	77	0
San Diego State University	79	19	17	3	14	0	2	53	7
CONNECTICUT									
Yale University	71	19	12	9	2	1	7	52	0
FLORIDA									
Univ. of South Florida	69	12	10	5	4	1	2	55	2
GEORGIA									
Emory University	66	16	14	13	0	1	2	50	0
HAWAII									
University of Hawaii	72	29	8	2	1	5	21	41	2
ILLINOIS									
Univ. of Illinois at Chicago	89	19	12	9	3	0	7	70	0
LOUISIANA									
Tulane University	165	42	31	16	14	1	11	123	0
MARYLAND									
The Johns Hopkins Univ.	245	42	28	21	7	0	14	203	0
MASSACHUSETTS									
Boston University	137	14	10	3	7	0	4	123	0
Harvard University	169	32	18	11	6	1	14	129	8
Univ. of Massachusetts	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
MICHIGAN									
University of Michigan	178	30	17	15	1	1	13	136	12
MINNESOTA									
University of Minnesota	133	4	4	2	2	0	0	129	0
MISSOURI									
St. Louis University	33	2	2	1	1	0	0	31	0
NEW YORK									
Columbia University	159	23	18	14	4	0	5	77	59
University at Albany	13	1	1	1	0	0	0	12	0
NORTH CAROLINA									
Univ. of North Carolina	322	27	22	13	7	2	5	295	0
OKLAHOMA									
University of Oklahoma	108	23	19	7	3	9	4	85	0

(continued)

TABLE 93. (continued)
Graduates From Schools Of Public Health In The U.S., By Individual School
And Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Year 1991-92

School	Total Grad. ¹	Racial/Ethnic Category							Category Unk.
		Minor. Grad.	Underrep. Minor. ²	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	White	
PENNSYLVANIA									
University of Pittsburgh	122	8	5	4	1	0	3	114	0
SOUTH CAROLINA									
Univ. of South Carolina	125	14	10	9	1	0	4	111	0
TEXAS									
Univ. of Texas at Houston	109	25	21	9	12	0	4	84	0
WASHINGTON									
Univ. of Washington	106	10	6	3	3	0	4	96	0
PUERTO RICO									
University of Puerto Rico	135	135	135	0	135	0	0	0	0

¹U.S. Citizens only.

²Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

SOURCE: Association of Schools of Public Health.

The indexes for underrepresented minorities, Black Americans and Hispanic Americans have risen slowly since 1974-75, but still remain below parity. The indexes for American Indians and Asian Americans consistently have been above parity since 1974-75.

Parity

■ GENDER

The number of applications to schools of public health increased from 9,916 in academic year 1974-75 to 13,000 in academic year 1978-79. The number then declined to 9,998 in academic year 1983-84 before rising slowly to 15,807 in academic year 1992-93. Since 1974-75, there has been a decrease in the percentage of applications from males and a corresponding increase in the percentage of applications from females (Table 94).

Total enrollment in schools of public health increased 130 percent between academic years 1974-75 and 1992-93. Female enrollment increased 260 percent during this period. The ratio of women enrollees to total enrollees increased from 39.6 percent in academic year 1974-75 to 62.3 percent in academic year 1992-93 (Table 95).

Trends In Applications And Total Enrollment

TABLE 94.
Applications To Schools Of Public Health In The U.S., By Gender:
Academic Years 1974-75 Through 1992-93

Academic Year	Number of Students ¹				Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Gender Unk.	Male	Female	Gender Unk.
1974-75	9,916	5,417	4,155	344	54.6	41.9	3.5
1975-76	10,780	5,394	4,469	917	50.0	41.5	8.5
1976-77	12,292	5,893	5,522	877	47.9	44.9	7.1
1977-78	12,326	5,929	5,625	772	48.1	45.6	6.3
1978-79	13,000	5,880	6,288	832	45.2	48.4	6.4
1979-80	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1980-81	11,898	5,330	6,547	21	44.8	55.0	0.2
1981-82	11,078	4,683	6,383	12	42.3	57.6	0.1
1982-83	10,021	4,221	5,658	142	42.1	56.5	1.4
1983-84	9,998	4,005	5,636	357	40.1	56.4	3.6
1984-85	10,119	3,828	5,698	593	37.8	56.3	5.9
1985-86	10,115	3,926	5,680	509	38.8	56.2	5.0
1986-87	10,881	4,523	5,914	444	41.6	54.4	4.1
1987-88	11,134	4,112	5,874	1,148	36.9	52.8	10.3
1988-89	10,895	4,443	6,340	112	40.8	58.2	1.0
1989-90 ²	11,946	na	na	na	na	na	na
1990-91	11,782	4,815	6,866	101	40.9	58.3	0.9
1991-92	13,066	5,206	7,680	180	39.8	58.8	1.4
1992-93	15,807	6,313	9,435	59	39.9	59.7	0.4

na = Data not available.

¹Includes foreign nationals.

²Data for academic year 1989-90 are estimated aggregate data only.

SOURCE: Association of Schools of Public Health.

TABLE 95.
Total Enrollment In Schools Of Public Health In The U.S.,
By Gender: Academic Years 1974-75 Through 1992-93

Academic Year	Number of Students ¹				Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Gender Unk.	Male	Female	Gender Unk.
1974-75 ²	5,821	2,673	2,307	841	45.9	39.6	14.4
1975-76	6,461	3,163	2,857	441	49.0	44.2	6.8
1976-77	6,615	3,181	3,001	433	48.1	45.4	6.5
1977-78	6,841	3,233	3,193	415	47.3	46.7	6.1
1978-79	7,722	3,367	3,704	651	43.6	48.0	8.4
1979-80	8,215	3,397	3,949	869	41.4	48.1	10.6
1980-81	8,486	3,023	3,728	1,735	35.6	43.9	20.4
1981-82	9,047	3,865	4,800	382	42.7	53.1	4.2
1982-83	8,896	3,794	5,101	1	42.6	57.3	0.0
1983-84	8,937	3,690	5,152	95	41.3	57.6	1.1
1984-85	8,957	3,627	5,329	1	40.5	59.5	0.0
1985-86	9,494	3,769	5,725	0	39.7	60.3	0.0
1986-87	10,104	4,071	6,029	4	40.3	59.7	0.0
1987-88	10,761	4,095	6,125	541	38.1	56.9	5.0
1988-89	10,983	4,292	6,683	8	39.1	60.8	0.1
1989-90 ³	11,118	na	na	na	na	na	na
1990-91	11,386	4,263	7,115	8	37.4	62.5	0.1
1991-92	12,032	4,476	7,555	1	37.2	62.8	0.0
1992-93	13,329	5,015	8,302	12	37.6	62.3	0.1

na = Data not available.

¹Includes foreign nationals.

²Excludes one school which did not report data for academic year 1974-75.

³Data for academic year 1989-90 are estimated aggregate data only.

SOURCE: Association of Schools of Public Health.

In academic year 1992-93, 41.6 percent of male students and 48.7 percent of female students were enrolled in Master's of Public Health programs. Also, 24.9 percent of male students and 21.4 percent of female students were enrolled in other programs leading to master's degrees. The percentages of male and female students pursuing doctorates were 15.8 percent and 12.3 percent, respectively (Table 96).

Trends In Degree Objectives

TABLE 96.
Degree Objectives For Students Enrolled In Schools
Of Public Health In The U.S., by Gender;
Academic Year 1992-93

Degree Objective	Number of Students ¹			Percent	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
Distribution by Gender					
ALL SCHOOLS	13,329 ²	5,015	8,302	37.6	62.3
Master's: Public Health (M.P.H.) ²	6,130	2,086	4,044	34.0	66.0
Master's: Science (M.S.)	1,641	682	959	41.6	58.4
Master's: Public Health (M.S.P.H.)	571	229	342	40.1	59.9
Master's: Health Administration/ Health Science Administration (M.H.A./M.H.S.A.)	517	231	286	44.7	55.3
Master's: Other	299	105	194	35.1	64.9
Doctorate: Public Health (D.P.H.)	754	290	464	38.5	61.5
Sc.D.	413	160	253	38.7	61.3
Ph.D.	1,746	758	988	43.4	56.6
Doctorate: Other	64	34	30	53.1	46.9
Joint Degree	193	66	127	34.2	65.8
Non-Degree	960	366	594	38.1	61.9
Unknown	29	8	21	27.6	72.4
Distribution by Degree Objective (Percent)					
ALL DEGREES	100.0 ²	100.0	100.0		
Master's: Public Health (M.P.H.)	46.0	41.6	48.7		
Master's: Science (M.S.)	12.3	13.6	11.6		
Master's: Public Health (M.S.P.H.)	4.3	4.6	4.1		
Master's: Health Administration/ Health Science Administration (M.H.A./M.H.S.A.)	3.9	4.6	3.4		
Master's: Other	2.2	2.1	2.3		
Doctorate: Public Health (D.P.H.)	5.7	5.8	5.6		
Sc.D.	3.1	3.2	3.0		
Ph.D.	13.1	15.1	11.9		
Doctorate: Other	0.5	0.7	0.4		
Joint Degree	1.4	1.3	1.5		
Non-Degree	7.2	7.3	7.2		
Unknown	0.2	0.2	0.3		

¹Includes foreign nationals.

²Includes twelve students whose genders were unknown.

SOURCE: Association of Schools of Public Health

Female graduates outnumbered male graduates at 25 of the 27 schools of public health in 1991-92. Also, female new enrollments exceeded male new enrollments in 25 of the 27 schools. In 1991-92, 61.4 percent of new enrollees and 62.8 percent of graduates were female (Table 97).

TABLE 97.
Graduates Of And New Enrollments In Schools
Of Public Health In The U.S., By Individual Schools And Gender:
Recent Years

School	New Enrollments, 1992-93 ¹				Graduates, 1991-92 ¹			
	Number of Students		Percent		Number of Students		Percent	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female
ALL SCHOOLS	5,023	1,939	3,084	61.4	4,041 ²	1,502	2,537	62.8
ALABAMA								
University of Alabama at Birmingham	127	55	72	56.7	70	31	39	55.7
CALIFORNIA								
University of California, Berkeley	232	67	165	71.1	250	87	163	65.2
University of California, Los Angeles	228	76	152	66.7	227	79	148	65.5
Loma Linda University	117	44	73	62.4	116	30	86	74.1
San Diego State University	120	36	84	70.0	82	24	58	70.7
CONNECTICUT								
Yale University	85	26	59	69.4	87	36	51	58.6
FLORIDA								
University of South Florida	78	23	55	70.5	72	24	48	66.7
Emory University	119	41	78	65.5	82	23	59	72.0
HAWAII								
University of Hawaii	83	32	51	61.4	94	25	69	73.4
ILLINOIS								
University of Illinois at Chicago	na	na	na	na	104	31	73	70.2
LOUISIANA								
Tulane University	215	85	130	60.8	200	81	119	59.5
MARYLAND								
The Johns Hopkins University	539	234	305	56.6	356	172	184	51.7
MASSACHUSETTS								
Boston University	180	51	129	71.7	174	62	112	64.4
Harvard University	371	179	192	51.8	258	126	132	51.2
University of Massachusetts	48	21	27	56.3	39	15	24	61.5
MICHIGAN								
University of Michigan	388	159	229	59.0	228	74	154	67.5
MINNESOTA								
University of Minnesota	149	51	98	65.8	189 ²	63	124	65.6
MISSOURI								
St. Louis University	71	32	39	54.9	36	18	18	50.0

(continued)

TABLE 97. (continued)
Graduates Of And New Enrollments In Schools
Of Public Health In The U.S., By Individual Schools And Gender:
Recent Years

School	New Enrollments, 1992-93 ¹				Graduates, 1991-92 ¹			
	Number of Students			Percent	Number of Students			Percent
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
NEW YORK								
Columbia University	289	101	188	65.0	197	61	136	69.0
University at Albany	59	30	29	49.2	15	5	10	66.7
NORTH CAROLINA								
University of North Carolina	334	126	208	62.3	371	119	252	67.9
OKLAHOMA								
University of Oklahoma	120	64	56	46.7	119	65	54	45.4
PENNSYLVANIA								
University of Pittsburgh	213	79	134	62.9	142	60	82	57.7
SOUTH CAROLINA								
University of South Carolina	179	68	111	62.0	140	44	96	68.6
TEXAS								
University of Texas at Houston	204	91	113	55.4	132	63	69	52.3
WASHINGTON								
University of Washington	158	58	100	63.3	125	55	70	56.0
PUERTO RICO								
University of Puerto Rico	317	110	207	65.3	136	29	107	78.7

¹Includes foreign nationals.

²Includes two students whose genders were unknown.

SOURCE: Association of Schools of Public Health.

ALLIED HEALTH

■ RACE/ETHNICITY

The Allied Health professional field is newly added to this edition of Minorities and Women in the Health Fields. Racial/ethnic data and gender data for the several occupations in this field are available for academic years 1988-89 through 1991-92 only. Indications of apparent trends in total enrollments or graduations should be considered tentative due to the few years encompassed by the data, and by the increase in the number of programs contributing data -- from 2,662 programs in 1988-89 to 3,022 programs in 1991-92 (a 13.5 percent increase).

"Allied Health" denotes a large body of trained professionals who provide a wide variety of health care services which assist, facilitate and complement the services of physicians and other health specialists. Allied health professionals contribute greatly to the concept of the total health care team and to the objective of safe, timely and effective patient care.

Many allied health occupations have emerged in the last 15 to 20 years as a result of rapid advancements in health care technologies. Allied health educational programs are sponsored by hospitals; four-year colleges, universities and academic health centers; junior and community colleges; vocational and technical schools; proprietary schools; medical schools; government institutions; and other, non-hospital health care facilities. The data presented herein reflect programs accredited by the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation (CAHEA) of the American Medical Association.

Total enrollments in programs of allied health increased 52.9 percent from academic year 1988-89 to academic year 1991-92. Total minority enrollments over this same period of time increased a comparable 51.3 percent. However, the parity indexes (based on total enrollment) for all minority groups decreased somewhat. This indicates a moderate decline in the representation of minority groups in the Allied Health field compared to the representation of minority groups in the resident U.S. population (Tables 98 and 99, Figure 25 and Appendix A).

Total Enrollments

TABLE 98.
Total Enrollment In Programs Of Allied Health,
By Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Years 1988-89 Through 1991-92

	Academic Year	Total Enroll.	Minority Enroll.	Racial/Ethnic Category					
				Underrep. Minorities ¹	Black	Hispanic ²	American Indian	Asian	White
Number of Students	1988-89 ⁴	70,675	14,987	23,638	7,656	4,552	430	2,349	55,688
	1989-90 ⁵	80,094	16,728	13,797	8,433	4,993	371	2,931	63,366
	1990-91 ⁶	92,520	19,802	16,349	10,251	5,590	508	3,453	72,718
	1991-92 ⁷	108,084	22,675	18,675	11,453	6,700	497	4,025	85,409
Percent of Students	1988-89 ⁴	100.0	21.2	17.9	10.8	6.4	0.6	3.3	78.8
	1989-90 ⁵	100.0	20.9	17.2	10.5	6.2	0.5	3.7	79.1
	1990-91 ⁶	100.0	21.4	17.7	11.1	6.0	0.5	3.7	78.6
	1991-92 ⁷	100.0	21.0	17.3	10.6	6.2	0.5	3.7	79.0

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

²Includes Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Other Hispanics.

³Includes Alaskan Natives.

⁴Data provided by 2,662 programs including programs accredited as of July 1989 as well as those discontinued in 1988-89.

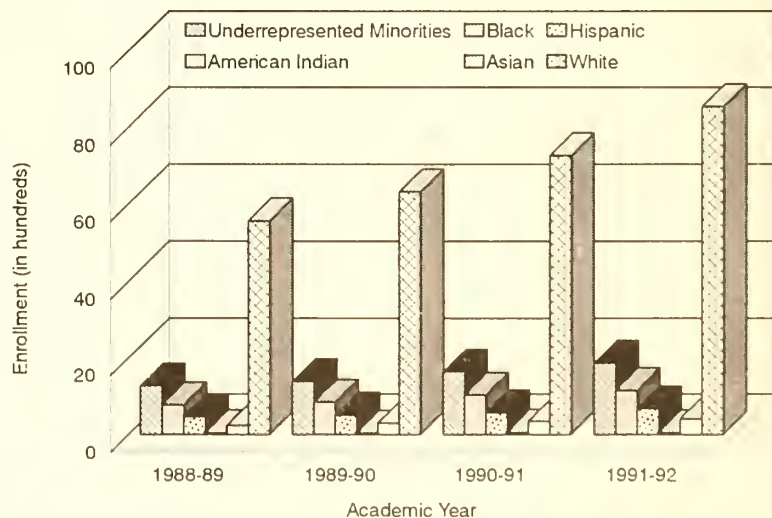
⁵Data provided by 2,802 programs accredited as of July 1990 and 77 programs discontinued in 1989-90.

⁶Data provided by 2,882 of 2,939 responding programs.

⁷Data provided by 3,022 of 3,059 responding programs.

SOURCE: American Medical Association, Allied Health Education Directories.

FIGURE 25.
Number Of Total Enrollments
In Programs Of Allied Health, By Racial/
Ethnic Category:
1988-89 Through 1991-92



SOURCE: Table 98

TABLE 99.
Total Enrollment In Programs Of Allied Health, By Occupation
And Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Year 1991-92¹

Occupation	Total Enroll.	Minority Enroll.	Racial/Ethnic Category					
			Underrep. Minorities ²	Black	Hispanic ³	American Indian ⁴	Asian	White
OCCUPATIONS	108,084	22,575	18,650	11,453	6,700	497	4,025	85,409
Anesthesiologist's Assistant	67	12	6	3	3	0	6	55
Cardiovascular Technologist	185	29	20	2	17	1	9	156
Cytotechnologist	391	79	57	36	20	1	22	312
Diagnostic Medical Sonographer	894	127	87	41	42	4	40	767
Electroneurodiagnostic Technologist	196	35	25	18	7	0	10	161
Emerg. Med. Tech. - Paramedic	4,814	492	472	172	282	18	20	4,322
Histologic Technician/Technologist	253	42	34	23	11	0	8	211
Medical Assistant	16,003	4,466	4,104	2,729	1,315	60	362	11,537
Medical Illustrator	83	11	6	2	3	1	5	72
Medical Lab. Tech. - Assoc. Degree	6,375	1,461	1,123	735	331	57	338	4,914
Medical Lab. Tech. - Certificate	1,052	306	213	163	40	10	93	746
Medical Record Administrator	2,515	727	676	588	82	6	51	1,788
Medical Record Technician	5,726	1,381	1,230	800	401	29	151	4,345
Medical Technologist	1,539	334	222	125	92	5	112	1,205
Occupational Therapist	10,179	1,045	846	466	366	14	199	9,134
Occupational Therapy Assistant	3,464	478	418	226	177	15	60	2,986
Ophthalmic Med. Tech./Technologist	99	28	24	7	17	0	4	71
Perfusionist	391	33	22	10	12	0	11	358
Physician Assistant	3,755	690	576	350	189	37	114	3,065
Radiation Therapy Technologist	1,408	276	225	153	62	10	51	1,132
Radiographer	22,158	3,412	2,831	1,514	1,218	99	581	18,746
Respiratory Therapist	9,804	2,545	1,956	1,247	670	39	589	7,259
Respiratory Therapy Technician	6,652	1,909	1,470	941	489	40	439	4,743
Special. in Blood Bank Technology	69	14	10	2	7	1	4	55
Surgeon Assistant	134	21	11	7	4	0	10	113
Surgical Technologist	3,262	737	672	412	246	14	65	2,525

¹Data represents 3,022 of 3,059 responding programs.

²Includes Black Americans, Hispanic American and American Indians.

³Includes Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans and Other Hispanics.

⁴Includes Alaskan Natives.

SOURCE: American Medical Association, Allied Health Education Directory, 1993.

■ Gender

The enrollment of females in programs of allied health during the period 1988-89 through 1991-92 increased 50.1 percent, which is comparable to the four-year increase in total enrollments (52.9 percent). The percentage ratio of total female enrollments to total enrollments declined, from 74.9 percent in 1988-89 to 73.6 percent in 1991-92 (Table 100).

Total graduations from programs of allied health increased 46.1 percent from academic year 1988-89 to academic year 1991-92. Total minority graduations during this period increased 48.1 percent. Underrepresented minority graduations increased 43.9 percent. The percentage of female graduates decreased from 75.1 percent to 71.1 percent (Tables 101, 102 and 103).

TABLE 100.
Total Enrollment In Programs Of Allied Health, By Gender:
Academic Years 1988-89 Through 1991-92

Academic Year	Number Of Students			Percent	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
1988-89¹	70,675	17,707	52,968	25.1	74.9
1989-90²	80,094	20,515	59,579	25.6	74.4
1990-91³	92,520	24,082	68,438	26.0	74.0
1991-92⁴	108,084	28,556	79,528	26.4	73.6

¹Data provided by 2,662 programs including programs accredited as of July 1989 as well as those discontinued in 1988-89.

²Data provided by 2,802 programs accredited as of July 1990 and 77 programs discontinued in 1989-90.

³Data provided by 2,882 of 2,939 responding programs.

⁴Data provided by 3,022 of 3,059 responding programs.

SOURCE: American Medical Association, Allied Health Education Directories.

FIGURE 26.
Number Of Total
Enrollments Of
Allied Health, By
Gender: 1988-89
Through 1991-92

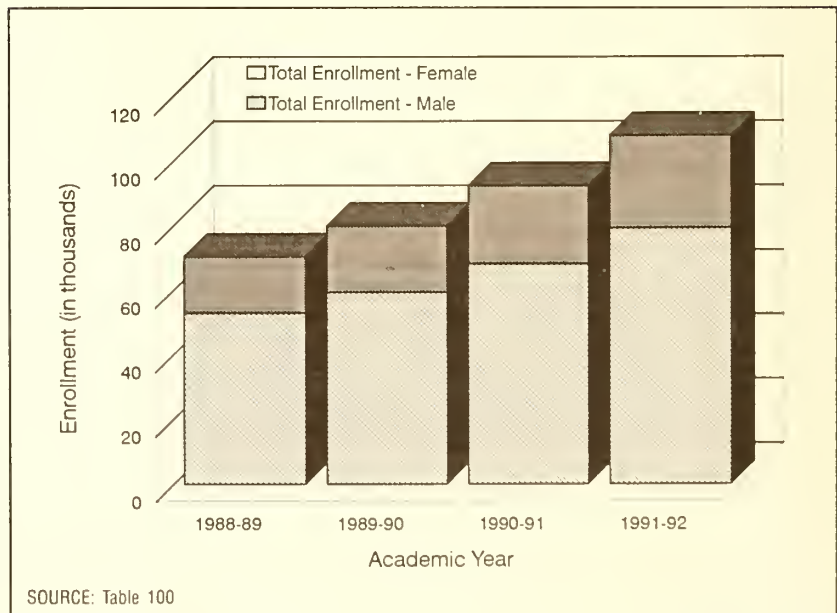


TABLE 101.
Graduates Of Programs Of Allied Health, By Racial/Ethnic
Category: Academic Years 1988-89 Through 1991-92

Academic Year	Total Graduates	Minority Graduates	Racial/Ethnic Category						
			Underrep. Minorities ¹	Black	American Hispanic ²	Indian ³	Asian	White	
1988-89⁴	29,489	5,691	4,669	2,546	1,940	183	1,022	23,798	Number of Graduates
1989-90⁵	31,982	6,196	4,943	2,675	2,146	122	1,253	25,786	
1990-91⁶	36,454	7,148	5,708	3,224	2,282	202	1,440	29,306	
1991-92⁷	43,087	8,426	6,717	3,580	2,953	184	1,709	34,661	
1988-89⁴	100.0	19.3	15.8	8.6	6.6	0.6	3.5	80.7	Percent Of Graduates
1989-90⁵	100.0	19.4	15.5	8.4	6.7	0.4	3.9	80.6	
1990-91⁶	100.0	19.6	15.6	8.8	6.3	0.6	4.0	80.4	
1991-92⁷	100.0	19.6	15.6	8.3	6.9	0.4	4.0	80.4	

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

²Includes Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Other Hispanics.

³Includes Alaskan Natives.

⁴Data provided by 2,662 programs including programs accredited as of July 1989 as well as those discontinued in 1988-89.

⁵Data provided by 2,802 programs accredited as of July 1990 and 77 programs discontinued in 1989-90.

⁶Data provided by 2,882 of 2,939 responding programs.

⁷Data provided by 3,022 of 3,059 responding programs.

SOURCE: American Medical Association, Allied Health Education Directories.

For the short length of time in which racial/ethnic data on programs of allied health have been collected, it appears that the ratio of total minority enrollments to total enrollments over this period has been steady at about 21 percent, and that the ratio of total minority graduations to total graduations also has been steady at slightly over 19 percent. There has been a slight decline in the ratio of female enrollments to total enrollments, and a somewhat larger decline in the ratio of female graduations total graduations.

Apparent Trends

TABLE 102.
Graduates Of Programs Of Allied Health, By Occupation
And Gender: 1991-92¹

Occupations	Number Of Students			Percent
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female
OCCUPATIONS	43,087	12,459	30, 628	71.1
Anesthesiologist's Assistant	28	17	11	39.3
Cardiovascular Technologist	78	33	45	57.7
Cytotechnologist	313	91	222	70.9
Diagnostic Medical Sonographer	527	81	446	84.6
Electroneurodiagnostic Technologist	95	34	61	64.2
Emergency Medical Technician - Paramedic	2,868	2,258	610	21.3
Histologic Technician/Technologist	119	35	84	70.6
Medical Assistant	5,760	277	5,483	95.2
Medical Illustrator	17	8	9	52.9
Medical Lab Technician - Associate Degree	1,755	376	1,379	78.6
Medical Lab Technician - Certificate	539	219	320	59.4
Medical Record Administrator	672	64	608	90.5
Medical Record Technician	1,348	55	1,293	95.9
Medical Technologist	3,180	867	2,313	72.7
Nuclear Medicine Technologist	836	372	464	55.5
Occupational Therapist	2,900	257	2,643	91.1
Occupational Therapy Assistant	1,163	129	1,034	88.9
Ophthalmic Medical Technician/Technologist	57	10	47	82.5
Perfusionist	218	136	82	37.6
Physician Assistant	1,433	615	818	57.1
Radiation Therapy Technologist	792	232	560	70.7
Radiographer	8,916	2,723	6,193	69.5
Respiratory Therapist	3,556	1,354	2,202	61.9
Respiratory Therapy Technician	3,804	1,630	2,174	57.2
Specialist in Blood Bank Technology	48	11	37	77.1
Surgeon Assistant	49	26	23	46.9
Surgical Technologist	2,016	549	1,467	72.8

¹Data represents 3,022 of 3,059 responding programs.

SOURCE: American Medical Association, Allied Health Education Directory, 1993.

TABLE 103.
Graduates Of Programs Of Allied Health, By Gender: Academic Years
1988-89 Through 1991-92

Academic Year	Number Of Students			Percent	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
1988-89¹	29,489	7,355	22,134	24.9	75.1
1989-90²	31,982	8,433	23,549	26.4	73.6
1990-91³	36,454	10,111	26,343	27.7	72.3
1991-92⁴	43,087	12,459	30,628	28.9	71.1

¹Data provided by 2,662 programs including programs accredited as of July 1989 as well as those discontinued in 1988-89.

²Data provided by 2,802 programs accredited as of July 1990 and 77 programs discontinued in 1989-90.

³Data provided by 2,882 of 2,939 responding programs.

⁴Data provided by 3,022 of 3,059 responding programs.

SOURCE: American Medical Association, Allied Health Education Directories.

CHIROPRACTIC

■ RACE/ETHNICITY

Chiropractic is a branch of the healing arts which is concerned with human health and disease processes. Doctors of chiropractic are practitioners who consider man as an integrated being, but who give special attention to spinal mechanics, musculoskeletal, neurological, vascular, nutritional, and environmental relationships. The practice and procedures which may be employed by doctors of chiropractic are based on the academic and clinical training received in and through accredited chiropractic colleges.

Chiropractic has been added to this edition of Minorities and Women in the Health Fields in recognition of the contributions made by this professional field to the concept of total health care. Reliable racial/ethnic data and gender data for chiropractic are available only for approximately the past ten years. Also, due to difficulties in collecting and assembling data, this section reflects only eight reporting schools out of a total of 14 accredited schools and colleges of chiropractic in the U.S. (except where otherwise noted in the tables). Accordingly, indications of apparent trends in enrollments or graduations should be considered tentative.

In the following discussions of trends, data comparisons are limited to only those academic years which reflect the same number of reporting schools, for example, between seven reporting schools in one academic year and seven reporting schools in another academic year.

The number of first-year students in schools and colleges of chiropractic in the U.S. decreased from 1,712 in academic year 1985-86 to 1,411 in 1991-92, then rose to 1,743 in 1992-93. The overall change during this period was only 1.8 percent. Conversely, from academic year 1985-86 to academic year 1992-93, the yearly number of Black first-year students increased 275 percent and the yearly number of Asians increased 159 percent. The numbers of Hispanic and American Indian first-year students decreased 15 percent and 20 percent, respectively, during this same period (Table 104).

Trends In First-Year Enrollments

TABLE 104.
First-Year Enrollment In Schools And Colleges Of Chiropractic
In The U.S., By Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Years 1983-84 Through 1992-93

**Number Of
Students^{2,3}**

Academic Year	First-Year Enrollment	Minority Enrollment	Racial/Ethnic Category					
			Underrep. Minorities ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	White
1983-84	1,025	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1984-85	1,383	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1985-86	1,712 ⁴	99	65	8	52	5	34	1,416
1986-87	1,598 ⁴	116 ⁵	62 ⁵	13 ⁵	45 ⁵	4 ⁵	54 ⁵	1,139 ⁵
1987-88	1,507 ⁴	116	65	21	38	6	51	1,271
1988-89	1,531 ⁴	140	78	17	51	10	62	1,289
1989-90	1,485 ⁴	151	77	20	53	4	74	1,211
1990-91	1,467 ⁴	156	80	28	44	8	76	1,148
1991-92	1,411 ⁴	148	68	22	40	6	80	1,093
1992-93	1,743 ⁴	166	78	30	44	4	88	1,398
1983-84	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1984-85	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1985-86	100.0 ⁴	5.8	3.8	0.5	3.0	0.3	2.0	82.7
1986-87	100.0 ⁴	7.3 ⁵	3.9 ⁵	0.8 ⁵	2.8 ⁵	0.3 ⁵	3.4 ⁵	71.3 ⁵
1987-88	100.0 ⁴	7.7	4.3	1.4	2.5	0.4	3.4	84.3
1988-89	100.0 ⁴	9.1	5.1	1.1	3.3	0.7	4.0	84.2
1989-90	100.0 ⁴	10.2	5.2	1.3	3.6	0.3	5.0	81.5
1990-91	100.0 ⁴	10.6	5.5	1.9	3.0	0.5	5.2	78.3
1991-92	100.0 ⁴	10.5	4.8	1.6	2.8	0.4	5.7	77.5
1992-93	100.0 ⁴	9.5	4.5	1.7	2.5	0.2	5.0	80.2

**Percent Of
Students^{2,3}**

na = Data not available.

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

²Data from schools having trimester-based academic years have been converted to semester-based academic year equivalents.

³Includes data from 7 reporting schools except where otherwise listed. Detail does not sum to total due to missing racial/ethnic data, and due to students in "other" or "non-resident alien" categories.

⁴Eight reporting schools.

⁵Six reporting schools.

SOURCE: American Chiropractic Association: unpublished data.

**Trends In Total
Enrollments**

Due to the absence of complete source data for earlier years, accurate comparisons of yearly total enrollments of minority groups may be made only for academic years 1987-88 and later. Between 1987-88 and 1992-93, total enrollments of all racial/ethnic groups rose from 5,637 students to 6,411 students -- a 13.7 percent increase. Each racial/ethnic group increased in numbers over this period, especially, the number of Black students rose from 43 to 110 (a 155.8 percent increase) and the number of Asian students rose from 153 to 294 (a 92.2 percent increase) (Table 105).

TABLE 105.
Total Enrollment In Schools And Colleges Of Chiropractic
In The U.S., By Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Years 1982-83 Through 1992-93

Academic Year	Total Enrollment	Minority Enrollment	Racial/Ethnic Category					
			Underrep. Minorities ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	White
1982-83	6,580 ⁴	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1983-84	5,843	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1984-85	6,515 ⁴	231 ⁵	143 ⁵	34 ⁵	98 ⁵	11 ⁵	88 ⁵	4,174 ⁵
1985-86	6,434 ⁴	263 ⁵	167 ⁵	35 ⁵	113 ⁵	19 ⁵	96 ⁵	4,645 ⁵
1986-87	6,353 ⁴	294 ⁵	164 ⁵	27 ⁵	118 ⁵	19 ⁵	130 ⁵	3,809 ⁵
1987-88	5,637 ⁴	354	201	43	135	23	153	4,742
1988-89	5,920 ⁴	408	232	52	152	28	176	5,006
1989-90	6,042 ⁴	420 ⁵	245 ⁵	64 ⁵	156 ⁵	25 ⁵	175 ⁵	4,681 ⁵
1990-91	6,369 ⁴	518	277	81	169	27	241	5,067
1991-92	6,439 ⁴	606	312	103	179	30	294	5,182
1992-93	6,411 ⁴	596	302	110	168	24	294	5,061
1982-83	100.0 ⁴	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1983-84	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1984-85	100.0 ⁴	3.5 ⁵	2.2 ⁵	0.5 ⁵	1.5 ⁵	0.2 ⁵	1.4 ⁵	64.1 ⁵
1985-86	100.0 ⁴	4.1 ⁵	2.6 ⁵	0.5 ⁵	1.8 ⁵	0.3 ⁵	1.5 ⁵	72.2 ⁵
1986-87	100.0 ⁴	4.6 ⁵	2.6 ⁵	0.4 ⁵	1.9 ⁵	0.3 ⁵	2.0 ⁵	60.0 ⁵
1987-88	100.0 ⁴	6.3	3.6	0.8	2.4	0.4	2.7	84.1
1988-89	100.0 ⁴	6.9	3.9	0.9	2.6	0.5	3.0	84.6
1989-90	100.0 ⁴	7.0 ⁵	4.1 ⁵	1.1 ⁵	2.6 ⁵	0.4 ⁵	2.9 ⁵	77.5 ⁵
1990-91	100.0 ⁴	8.1	4.3	1.3	2.7	0.4	3.8	79.6
1991-92	100.0 ⁴	9.4	4.8	1.6	2.8	0.5	4.6	80.5
1992-93	100.0 ⁴	9.3	4.7	1.7	2.6	0.3	4.6	78.9

na = Data not available.

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

²Data from schools having trimester-based academic years have been converted to semester-based academic year equivalents.

³Includes data from 7 reporting schools except where otherwise listed. Detail does not sum to total due to missing racial/ethnic data, and due to students in "other" or "non-resident alien" categories.

⁴Eight reporting schools.

⁵Six reporting schools.

SOURCE: American Chiropractic Association: unpublished data.

Number of Students^{2,3}

Percent Of Students^{2,3}

From academic years 1988-89 to 1992-93, the numbers of graduates from all minority groups increased significantly even as the total number of graduates decreased from 1,753 to 1,591 (9.2 percent). Blacks rose 350 percent, from 4 graduates in 1988-89 to 18 graduates in 1992-93; American Indians increased 200 percent, from 3 graduates in 1988-89 to 9 in 1992-93; Asians rose 121 percent, from 33 to 73 graduates; and Hispanics rose 43.6 percent, from 39 graduates to 56 (Table 106).

Trends In Graduations

Parity

For academic year 1992-93, representations of Blacks, Hispanics and American Indians among first-year enrollees were well below parity; the parity indexes were 14, 26 and 32, respectively. For 1992-93, the representation of Asians was above parity; the parity index was 161. With some minor fluctuations, the parity indexes since 1985-86 reflect yearly underrepresentations for Blacks, Hispanics and American Indians. The parity indexes for Asians generally reflect a trend of rising representation among first-year enrollees since 1985-86.

TABLE 106.
Graduations From Schools And Colleges Of Chiropractic In
The U.S., By Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Years 1985-86 Through 1992-93

	Racial/Ethnic Category								
	Academic Year	Total Grad.	Minority Grad.	Underrep. Minor. ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	White
Number Of Students ^{2,3}	1985-86	1,942 ⁴	68 ⁵	43 ⁵	14 ⁵	28 ⁵	1 ⁵	25 ⁵	1,692 ⁵
	1986-87	1,429	48 ⁴	27 ⁴	6 ⁴	19 ⁴	2 ⁴	21 ⁴	1,245 ⁴
	1987-88	1,650	90 ⁴	51 ⁴	9 ⁴	34 ⁴	8 ⁴	39 ⁴	1,412 ⁴
	1988-89	1,753	79	46	4	39	3	33	1,630
	1989-90	1,661	110	61	13	43	5	49	1,497
	1990-91	1,631	87	48	12	35	1	39	1,493
	1991-92	1,664	124	65	18	39	8	59	1,488
	1992-93	1,591	156	83	18	56	9	73	1,398
Percent Of Students ^{2,3}	1985-86	100.0 ⁴	3.5 ⁵	2.2 ⁵	0.7 ⁵	1.4 ⁵	0.1 ⁵	1.3 ⁵	87.1 ⁵
	1986-87	100.0	3.6 ⁴	1.9 ⁴	0.4 ⁴	1.3 ⁴	0.1 ⁴	1.5 ⁴	87.1 ⁴
	1987-88	100.0	5.5 ⁴	3.1 ⁴	0.5 ⁴	2.1 ⁴	0.5 ⁴	2.4 ⁴	85.6 ⁴
	1988-89	100.0	4.5	2.6	0.2	2.2	0.2	1.9	93.0
	1989-90	100.0	6.6	3.7	0.8	2.6	0.3	3.0	90.1
	1990-91	100.0	5.3	2.9	0.7	2.1	0.1	2.4	91.5
	1991-92	100.0	7.5	3.9	1.1	2.3	0.4	3.5	89.4
	1992-93	100.0	9.8	5.2	1.1	3.5	0.6	4.6	87.9

na = Data not available.

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

²Data from schools having trimester-based academic years have been converted to semester-based academic year equivalents.

³Includes data from 7 reporting schools except where otherwise listed. Detail does not sum to total due to missing racial/ethnic data, and due to students in "other" or "non-resident alien" categories.

⁴Eight reporting schools.

⁵Six reporting schools.

SOURCE: American Chiropractic Association: unpublished data.

■ GENDER

The yearly percentages of female first-year students in schools and colleges of chiropractic in the U.S. have shown very little variance since academic year 1983-84, averaging 26.9 percent of all first-year students during this period. Since 1985-86, the number of male first-year students has decreased 3.9 percent, whereas the number of female first-year students has increased 19.5 percent (Table 107).

Trends In First-Year Enrollments

Total enrollments for all students have decreased 2.6 percent since academic year 1982-83 and, for male students, have decreased 8.9 percent. Total enrollments for female students have increased 18.9 percent during this period. The ratio of female students to all students rose from 22.6 percent in 1982-83 to 28.5 percent in 1990-91 before dropping slightly to 27.6 percent in 1992-93 (Table 108).

Trends In Total Enrollments

The number of graduates of both genders rose from 1,429 in academic year 1986-87 to 1,753 in academic year 1988-89 before dropping to 1,591 in academic year 1992-93 (8 schools reporting). Similarly, the number of male graduates rose from 1,052 to 1,319 and then dropped to 1,137. The number of female graduates rose from 377 in 1986-87 to 434 in 1988-89, then dropped to 389 in 1990-91 and rose again to 454 in 1992-93. The ratio of female graduates to all graduates averaged 25.1 percent from 1986-87 through 1991-92 before rising to 28.5 percent in 1992-93 (Table 109).

Trends In Graduations

TABLE 107.
First-Year Enrollment In Schools And Colleges Of Chiropractic
In The U.S., By Gender:
Academic Years 1983-84 Through 1992-93

Academic Year	Number of Students ^{1,2}			Percent ^{1,2}	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
1983-84 ³	1,025	747	278	72.9	27.1
1984-85 ³	1,383	1,019	364	73.7	26.3
1985-86	1,712	1,296	416	75.7	24.3
1986-87	1,598	1,193	405	74.7	25.3
1987-88	1,507	1,111	396	73.7	26.3
1988-89	1,531	1,124	407	73.4	26.6
1989-90	1,485	1,052	433	70.8	29.2
1990-91	1,467	1,053	414	71.8	28.2
1991-92	1,411	1,026	385	72.7	27.3
1992-93	1,743	1,246	497	71.5	28.5

na = Data not available.

¹Data from schools having trimester-based academic years have been converted to semester-based academic year equivalents.

²Includes data from 8 reporting schools except where otherwise indicated.

³Seven reporting schools.

SOURCE: American Chiropractic Association: unpublished data.

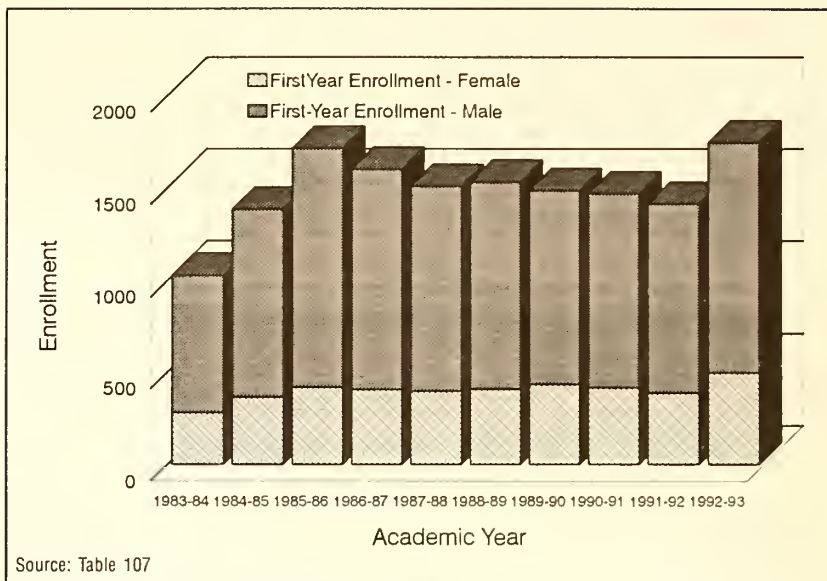


FIGURE 27.
Number Of First-Year Enrollment In Schools And Colleges Of Chiropractic, By Gender: 1983-84 Through 1992-93

TABLE 108.
Total Enrollment In Schools And Colleges Of Chiropractic In The U.S., By Gender: Academic Years 1982-83 Through 1992-93

Academic Year	Number of Students ^{1,2}			Percent ^{1,2}	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
1982-83	6,580	5,091	1,489	77.4	22.6
1983-84 ^{3,4}	5,843	4,456	1,388	76.3	23.8
1984-85	6,515	4,830	1,685	74.1	25.9
1985-86	6,434	4,779	1,655	74.3	25.7
1986-87	6,353	4,719	1,634	74.3	25.7
1987-88	5,637	4,172	1,465	74.0	26.0
1988-89 ⁴	5,920	4,391	1,528	74.2	25.8
1989-90	6,042	4,400	1,642	72.8	27.2
1990-91	6,369	4,552	1,817	71.5	28.5
1991-92	6,439	4,624	1,815	71.8	28.2
1992-93	6,411	4,640	1,771	72.4	27.6

na = Data not available.

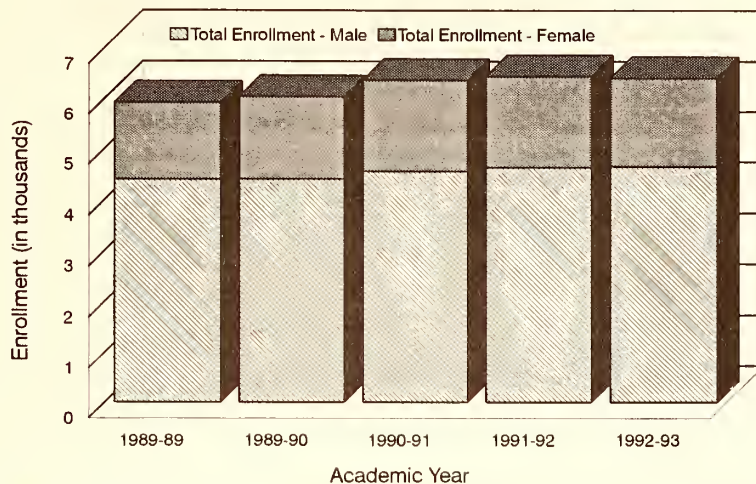
¹Data from schools having trimester-based academic years have been converted to semester-based academic year equivalents.

²Includes data from 8 reporting schools except where otherwise indicated.

³Seven reporting schools

⁴Detail does not sum to total due to rounding.

SOURCE: American Chiropractic Association: unpublished data.



SOURCE: Table 108

FIGURE 28. Number Of Total Enrollments In Schools And Colleges Of Chiropractic, By Gender: 1988-89 Through 1992-93

TABLE 109.
Graduations From Schools And Colleges Of Chiropractic In
The U.S., By Gender: Academic Years 1985-86 Through 1992-93

Academic Year	Number of Students ^{1,2}			Percent ^{1,2}	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
1985-86 ³	1,942	1,459	483	75.1	24.9
1986-87	1,429	1,052	377	73.6	26.4
1987-88	1,650	1,252	398	75.9	24.1
1988-89	1,753	1,319	434	75.2	24.8
1989-90	1,661	1,233	428	74.2	25.8
1990-91	1,631	1,242	389	76.1	23.9
1991-92	1,664	1,236	428	74.3	25.7
1992-93	1,591	1,137	454	71.5	28.5

na = Data not available.

¹Data from schools having trimester-based academic years have been converted to semester-based academic year equivalents.

²Includes data from 8 reporting schools except where otherwise indicated.

³Seven reporting schools.

SOURCE: American Chiropractic Association: unpublished data.

TABLE 110.
First-Year Enrollment In Schools And Colleges Of Chiropractic
In The U.S., By Individual School And Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Year 1992-93

School	First-Year Enroll.	Minority Enroll.	Underrep. Minor. ¹	Racial/Ethnic Category					
				Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other ²	White
ALL SCHOOLS	1,743 ³	116	78	30	44	4	88	55	1,356
CALIFORNIA									
Cleveland Chiropractic College of Cleveland University - Los Angeles	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Life Chiropractic College - West	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Los Angeles College of Chiropractic	255	78	31	7	24	0	47	0	177
Palmer College of Chiropractic - West	209	23	9	2	7	0	14	0	186
GEORGIA									
Life Chiropractic College	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
ILLINOIS									
National College of Chiropractic	233	21	11	8	3	0	10	0	212
IOWA									
Palmer College of Chiropractic	227	12	7	4	3	0	5	13	202
MINNESOTA									
Northwestern College of Chiropractic	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MISSOURI									
Cleveland Chiropractic College	166	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Logan College of Chiropractic ⁴	234	17	9	4	1	4	8	0	217
NEW YORK									
New York Chiropractic College	296	14	11	5	6	0	3	0	282
OREGON									
W. States Chiropractic College	23	1	0	0	0	0	1	42	80
TEXAS									
Parker College of Chiropractic	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Texas Chiropractic College	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Data not available.

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

²Includes non-resident aliens.

³Includes 166 students at Cleveland Chiropractic College.

⁴Trimester-based academic year.

SOURCE: American Chiropractic Association: unpublished data.

TABLE 111.
Total Enrollment In Schools And Colleges Of Chiropractic
In The U.S., By Individual School And Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Years 1992-93

School	Total Enroll.	Minority Enroll.	Racial/Ethnic Category						
			Underrep. Minor. ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other ²	White
ALL SCHOOLS	6,411 ³	596	302	110	168	24	294	301	4,999
CALIFORNIA									
Cleveland Chiropractic College of Cleveland University - Los Angeles	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Life Chiropractic College - West	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Los Angeles College of Chiropractic	922	261	113	21	82	10	148	0	661
Palmer College of Chiropractic - West	573	58	26	5	21	0	32	0	515
GEORGIA									
Life Chiropractic College	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
ILLINOIS									
National College of Chiropractic	809	84	44	24	18	2	40	0	725
IOWA									
Palmer College of Chiropractic	1,949	91	56	35	17	4	35	239	1,619
MINNESOTA									
Northwestern College of Chiropractic	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MISSOURI									
Cleveland Chiropractic College	515	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Logan College of Chiropractic ⁴	665	41	21	12	4	5	20	0	624
NEW YORK									
New York Chiropractic College	619	48	37	12	23	2	11	0	571
OREGON									
Western States Chiropractic College	359	13	5	1	3	1	8	62	284
TEXAS									
Parker College of Chiropractic	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Texas Chiropractic Col.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Data not available.

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

²Includes non-resident aliens.

³Includes 515 students at Cleveland Chiropractic College.

⁴Trimester based academic year.

SOURCE: American Chiropractic Association: unpublished data.

TABLE 112.
Graduations From Schools And Colleges Of Chiropractic
In The U.S., By Individual School And Racial/Ethnic Category:
Academic Year 1992-93

School	Total Grad.	Minority Grad.	Underrep. Minor. ¹	Racial/Ethnic Category					
				Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other ²	White
ALL SCHOOLS	1,591	156	83	18	56	9	73	45	1,390
CALIFORNIA									
Cleveland Chiropractic College of Cleveland University - Los Angeles	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Life Chiropractic College - West	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Los Angeles College of Chiropractic	235	64	34	6	24	4	30	0	171
Palmer College of Chiropractic - West	176	15	5	1	4	0	10	0	161
GEORGIA									
Life Chiropractic College	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
ILLINOIS									
National College of Chiropractic	179	17	6	3	3	0	11	0	162
IOWA									
Palmer College of Chiropractic	464	16	9	1	6	2	7	35	413
MINNESOTA									
Northwestern College of Chiropractic	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MISSOURI									
Cleveland Chiropractic College	78	6	2	0	2	0	4	2	70
Logan College of Chiropractic ³	205	15	10	4	5	1	5	0	190
NEW YORK									
New York Chiropractic College	160	18	15	3	12	0	3	0	142
OREGON									
Western States Chiropractic College	94	5	2	0	0	2	3	8	81
TEXAS									
Parker College of Chiropractic	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Texas Chiropractic College	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Data not available.

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

²Includes non-resident aliens.

³Trimester-based academic year.

SOURCE: American Chiropractic Association: unpublished data

Part III.

Appendices

APPENDIX A. Baseline Data And Parity Indexes

TABLE A-1.
Baseline Data For Underrepresented Minorities: Population Statistics And First-Year Enrollment For
Selected Health Professions

	ACADEMIC YEAR																			
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
POPULATION STATISTICS (in Thousands) ¹																				
Resident Pop.	211,357	213,342	215,465	217,563	219,760	222,095	224,567	227,225	229,466	231,664	233,792	235,825	237,924	240,133	242,289	244,499	246,819	249,391	252,160	255,082
Underrepresented Minority ² Population																				
Number	34,757	35,735	36,749	37,801	38,892	40,025	41,200	42,420	43,469	44,516	45,560	46,596	47,664	48,800	49,951	51,158	52,408	53,724	55,025	56,404
Per cent	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.4	17.7	18.0	18.3	18.7	18.9	19.2	19.5	19.8	20.0	20.3	20.6	20.9	21.2	21.5	21.8	22.1
UNDERREPRESENTED MINORITIES ³ AS A PERCENT OF ALL FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT																				
Allopathic Medicine	9.1	10.7	10.2	10.2	10.9	10.7	11.6	11.7	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.7	12.7	13.0	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.5	14.1	15.5
Osteopathic Med.	1.8	3.4	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.7	6.5	6.6	5.3	6.2	9.8	8.8	8.8	7.1	9.2
Dentistry	7.5	7.6	8.0	7.9	8.1	7.7	8.5	8.6	9.7	10.1	10.1	11.5	12.6	13.4	15.1	14.9	14.1	13.9	13.3	12.3
Optometry ²	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.6	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.9	6.2	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.4	na
Pharmacy ⁵	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.2	7.1	7.5	8.0	8.1	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.6	10.7	11.1	11.7	11.2
Podiatric Medicine	2.5	na	na	5.5	na	na	7.1	8.1	9.1	9.7	11.0	12.9	14.7	13.4	15.8	17.1	na	na	na	17.5
Veterinary Med. ³	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.7	4.7	4.5	5.4	5.6	5.5	6.3	6.3	6.4	5.8	6.9
Registered Nursing ⁴	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.1	15.1	13.5	12.7	na
Public Health ^{5,6}	na	9.4	13.2	na	na	na	10.0	11.7	9.9	10.9	10.6	10.7	11.9	12.6	13.8	14.7	na	15.1	15.7	15.8
Allied Health ⁵	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	17.9	17.2	17.7	17.3	na
Chiropractic ⁷	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.8	3.9	4.3	5.1	5.2	5.5	4.8	4.5

na = Data not available.

¹Includes Black Americans, Hispanic Americans and American Indians.

²Population distributions by race/ethnicity between census years are estimates based upon data in the sources cited below. Resident population figures are as of July 1 of each academic year.

³Based upon total enrollment data for underrepresented minorities. Includes students enrolled in Puerto Rico for academic years 1988-89 through 1991-92.

⁴Complete racial/ethnic data not available for 5 schools for academic year 1984-85.

⁵Based upon estimated number of student admissions.

⁶Based upon total enrollment data.

⁷Excludes students in Puerto Rico for academic years 1974-75 and 1979-80. Excludes foreign nationals.

⁸See text table on trends in first-year enrollment for number of reporting schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P-25, Nos. 917, 952, 1095.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1990 to 1992 (September 1993).

For source of data from selected health profession schools, see the text tables on trends in first-year enrollment.

TABLE A-2.

ACADEMIC YEAR

Parity Index = Underrepresented minority percent of first-year enrollment divided by underrepresented minority percent of resident population times 100.

¹Calculations are based upon statistics from Table A-1.

³Complete racial/ethnic data not available for 5 schools for academic year 1984-85.

⁵Based upon total enrollment data.

⁷See text table on trends in first-year enrollment for number of reporting schools.

SOURCE: See Table A-1.

TABLE A-3.
Baseline Data For Black Americans: Population Statistics And First-Year Enrollment For
Selected Health Professions

	ACADEMIC YEAR																			
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
POPULATION STATISTICS (In Thousands) ¹																				
Resident Pop.	211,357	213,342	215,465	217,563	219,760	222,095	224,567	227,225	229,466	231,664	233,792	235,825	237,924	240,133	242,289	244,499	246,819	249,391	252,160	255,082
Black American Population ²																				
Number	23,280	23,678	24,083	24,495	24,914	25,341	25,774	26,215	26,532	26,856	27,159	27,444	27,738	28,040	28,351	28,669	29,005	29,370	29,820	30,316
Percent	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.9
BLACK AMERICANS AS A PERCENT OF ALL FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT																				
Allopathic Medicine	7.2	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	8.3
Osteopathic Medicine	1.1	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.5	2.2	4.8	3.7	4.1	3.4	4.0
Dentistry	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.8
Optometry ³	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	na
Pharmacy ⁴	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.7	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.7	7.1	7.9	7.7
Podiatric Medicine	2.0	na	na	3.8	na	na	5.7	5.8	6.7	7.6	8.7	8.4	10.0	9.6	11.3	11.9	na	na	na	9.5
Veterinary Medicine ⁵	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.5
Registered Nursing ⁶	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.4	11.2	9.5	8.5	na
Public Health ^{4,7}	na	6.9	6.4	na	na	na	6.4	6.3	5.1	5.3	4.7	4.8	5.5	5.7	6.1	6.5	na	6.3	7.0	7.1
Allied Health ⁴	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.8	10.5	11.1	10.6	na
Chiropractic ⁴	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.7

na = Data not available.

¹Population distributions by race/ethnicity between census years are estimates based upon data in the sources cited below. Resident population figures are as of July 1 of each academic year.

²Excludes Black Americans of Hispanic origin or descent.

³Based upon total enrollment data. Includes students enrolled in Puerto Rico for academic years 1988-89 through 1991-92.

⁴Based upon total enrollment data.

⁵Complete racial/ethnic data not available for 5 schools for academic year 1984-85.

⁶Based upon estimated number of student admissions.

⁷Excludes foreign nationals.

⁸See text table on trends in first-year enrollment for number of reporting schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, P-25, Nos. 917, 952, 1095.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1992 (September 1993).

For source of data from selected health profession schools, see the text tables on trends in first-year enrollment.

TABLE A-4.
Parity Indexes: Black Americans

	ACADEMIC YEAR																			
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
	BLACK AMERICANS AS A PERCENT OF RESIDENT POPULATION ²																			
	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.9
	PARITY INDEX ¹																			
Allopathic Medicine	65	68	61	59	60	56	57	57	59	57	59	59	56	60	62	62	62	64	64	70
Osteopathic Medicine	10	24	20	21	19	20	24	23	20	20	24	21	18	13	19	41	31	35	29	34
Dentistry	45	45	46	43	44	39	39	41	44	46	45	51	50	54	55	59	56	56	53	57
Optometry ³	14	18	19	19	17	12	10	11	11	15	16	19	21	22	22	24	24	24	25	na
Pharmacy ⁴	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	31	33	34	38	41	57	55	54	56	57	60	67	62
Podiatric Medicine	18	na	na	34	na	na	na	50	58	66	75	72	85	82	97	102	na	na	na	80
Veterinary Medicine ⁵ na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	20	23	21	21	25	24	25	26	24	19	21	
Registered Nursing ⁶ na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	97	95	81	72	na
Public Health ^{4,7}	na	62	57	na	na	na	56	55	44	46	41	41	47	49	52	56	na	53	59	60
Allied Health ⁴	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	92	89	94	90
Chiropractic ⁸	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4	7	12	9	11	16	14	14

na = Data not available.

Parity Index = Black American percent of first-year enrollment divided by Black American percent of resident population times 100.

¹ Calculations are based upon statistics from Table A-3.

² Excludes Black Americans of Hispanic origin or descent.

³ Based upon total enrollment data. Includes students enrolled in Puerto Rico for academic years 1988-89 through 1991-92.

⁴ Based upon total enrollment data.

⁵ Complete racial/ethnic data not available for 5 schools for academic year 1984-85.

⁶ Based upon estimated number of student admissions.

⁷ Excludes foreign nationals.

⁸ See text table on trends in first-year enrollment for number of reporting schools.

SOURCE: See Table A-3.

TABLE A-5.
Baseline Data For Hispanic Americans: Population Statistics And First-Year Enrollment
For Selected Health Professions

	ACADEMIC YEAR														POPULATION STATISTICS (In Thousands) ¹													
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93								
Resident Pop.	211,357	213,342	215,465	217,563	219,760	222,095	224,567	227,225	229,466	231,664	233,792	235,825	237,924	240,133	242,289	244,499	246,819	249,391	252,160	255,082								
Hispanic American Population																												
Number	10,522	11,055	11,615	12,203	12,821	13,470	14,153	14,869	15,560	16,240	16,935	17,640	18,368	19,154	19,946	20,786	21,648	22,553	23,379	24,238								
Percent	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.5								
HISPANIC AMERICANS AS A PERCENT OF ALL FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT																												
Allopathic Medicine	1.6	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.9	6.5								
Osteopathic Medicine	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.2	3.1	3.9	3.2	3.5	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.4	4.4								
Dentistry	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.5	5.2	6.4	6.9	8.2	7.5	7.1	7.0	6.8	5.1								
Optometry ²	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.1	na								
Pharmacy ³	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.5								
Podiatric Medicine	0.4	na	na	0.9	na	na	1.1	1.2	2.3	1.9	2.0	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.8	4.0	na	na	na	6.4								
Veterinary Med. ⁴	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.1	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.9								
Registered Nursing ⁵	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.5								
Public Health ^{1,6}	na	1.5	5.7	na	na	na	2.6	4.0	3.7	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.6	7.1	na	7.9	7.8	7.9								
Allied Health ¹	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.2								
Chiropractic ⁷	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.0	2.8	2.5	3.3	3.6	3.0	2.8								

na = Data not available.

¹Population distributions by race/ethnicity between census years are estimates based upon data in the sources cited below. Resident population figures are as of July 1 of each academic year.

²Based upon total enrollment data. Includes students enrolled in Puerto Rico for academic years 1988-89 through 1991-92.

³Based upon total enrollment data.

⁴Complete racial/ethnic data not available for 5 schools for academic year 1984-85.

⁵Based upon estimated number of student admissions.

⁶Excludes students in Puerto Rico for academic years 1974-75 and 1979-80. Excludes foreign nationals.

⁷See text table on trends in first-year enrollment for number of reporting schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, P-25, Nos. 917, 952, 1095.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1990 to 1992 (September 1993).

For source of data from selected health profession schools, see the text tables on trends in first-year enrollment.

TABLE A-6.
Parity Indexes: Hispanic Americans

	ACADEMIC YEAR																			
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
	HISPANIC AMERICANS AS A PERCENT OF RESIDENT POPULATION																			
	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.5
	PARITY INDEX ¹																			
Allopathic Medicine	32	54	56	59	66	66	75	74	76	77	72	72	74	71	67	66	66	61	63	68
Osteopathic Medicine	4	12	19	20	19	21	21	18	21	29	31	41	51	40	43	54	49	44	37	46
Dentistry	46	46	44	48	50	49	59	57	63	66	63	69	83	86	100	88	81	78	73	54
Optometry ²	26	23	26	20	22	25	24	28	32	33	38	35	36	38	38	69	70	69	66	na
Pharmacy ³	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	54	47	47	47	44	48	50	48	45	42	42	38	37
Podiatric Medicine	8	na	na	16	na	na	17	18	34	27	28	47	42	45	46	47	na	na	na	67
Veterinary Med. ⁴	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	30	22	20	27	29	28	33	34	33	31	41
Registered Nursing ⁵ na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	38	38	36	38	na	na
Public Health ⁶ na	na	29	105	na	na	na	41	62	54	67	71	68	74	76	80	84	na	88	84	83
Allied Health ⁷	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	75	70	67	67	na
Chiropractic ⁷	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	39	35	30	39	41	33	30	26

na = Data not available.

¹Parity Index = Hispanic Americans percent of first-year enrollment divided by Hispanic Americans percent of resident population times 100.

²Calculations are based upon statistics from Table A-5.

³Based upon total enrollment data. Includes students enrolled in Puerto Rico for academic years 1988-89 through 1991-92.

⁴Based upon total enrollment data.

⁵Complete racial/ethnic data not available for 5 schools for academic year 1984-85.

⁶Based upon estimated number of student admissions.

⁷Excludes students in Puerto Rico for academic years 1974-75 and 1979-80. Excludes foreign nationals.

⁸See text table on trends in first-year enrollment for number of reporting schools.

SOURCE: See Table A-5.

TABLE A-7.
Baseline Data For American Indians: Population Statistics And First-Year Enrollment
For Selected Health Professions

	ACADEMIC YEAR																			
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Resident Pop.	211,357	213,342	215,465	217,563	219,760	222,095	224,567	227,225	229,466	231,664	233,792	235,825	237,924	240,133	242,289	244,499	246,819	249,391	252,160	255,082
American Indian Population																				
Number	955	1,002	1,051	1,103	1,157	1,214	1,273	1,336	1,377	1,420	1,466	1,532	1,558	1,606	1,654	1,703	1,755	1,801	1,826	1,850
Percent	0.45	0.47	0.49	0.51	0.53	0.55	0.57	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.67	0.68	0.70	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.73
POPULATION STATISTICS (In Thousands) ¹																				
AMERICAN INDIANS AS A PERCENT OF ALL FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT																				
Allopathic Medicine	0.31	0.48	0.39	0.28	0.32	0.28	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.36	0.44	0.45	0.35	0.36	0.41	0.45	0.49	0.45	0.54	0.72
Osteopathic Medicine	0.45	0.10	0.67	0.55	0.69	0.76	0.42	0.53	0.76	0.59	0.74	0.97	0.58	0.52	0.41	0.45	0.81	0.72	0.35	0.88
Dentistry	0.22	0.21	0.38	0.32	0.17	0.25	0.31	0.20	0.36	0.29	0.36	0.34	0.33	0.20	0.46	0.50	0.38	0.25	0.27	0.39
Optometry ²	0.28	0.22	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.25	0.29	0.26	0.20	0.42	0.40	0.47	0.45	0.29	0.49	0.55	0.34	0.44	0.45	na
Pharmacy ³	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.27	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.30
Podiatric Medicine	0.18	na	na	0.62	na	na	0.28	0.29	0.14	0.14	0.29	0.77	1.23	0.00	0.56	0.34	na	na	na	0.39
Veterinary Medicine ⁴	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.31	0.34	0.60	0.79	0.44	0.41	0.59	0.50	0.59	0.63	0.58
Registered Nursing ⁵	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.53	0.65	0.74	0.71	na
Public Health ⁶	na	0.97	1.09	na	na	na	1.04	1.46	1.11	0.92	0.77	0.71	0.79	0.79	1.03	1.10	na	0.85	0.87	0.84
Allied Health ⁷	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.61	0.46	0.55	0.46
Chiropractic ⁷	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.29	0.25	0.40	0.65	0.27	0.55	0.43	0.23

na = Data not available.

¹Population distributions by race/ethnicity between census years are estimates based upon data in the sources cited below. Resident population figures are as of July 1 of each academic year.

²Based upon total enrollment data. Includes students enrolled in Puerto Rico for academic years 1988-89 through 1991-92.

³Based upon total enrollment data.

⁴Complete racial/ethnic data not available for 5 schools for academic year 1984-85.

⁵Based upon estimated number of student admissions.

⁶Excludes foreign nationals.

⁷See text table on trends in first-year enrollment for number of reporting schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, P-25, Nos. 917, 952, 1095.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1992 (September 1993).

For source of data from selected health profession schools, see the text tables on trends in first-year enrollment.

TABLE A-8.
Parity Indexes: American Indians

	ACADEMIC YEAR																			
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
	AMERICAN INDIANS AS A PER CENT OF RESIDENT POPULATION																			
0.45	0.47	0.49	0.51	0.53	0.55	0.57	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.67	0.68	0.70	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.73	
PARITY INDEX ¹																				
Allopathic Medicine ^a	na	na	na	na	51	65	66	68	59	70	70	54	54	60	64	69	63	75	99	
Osteopathic Med.	100	21	137	108	130	138	74	90	127	97	117	152	89	78	60	64	114	100	49	121
Dentistry	49	45	76	63	32	45	54	34	60	48	57	53	51	30	68	71	54	35	38	53
Optometry ²	62	47	27	29	32	45	51	44	33	69	63	73	69	43	72	79	48	61	63	na
Pharmacy ³	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	24	25	25	29	25	26	22	24	39	38	40	44	41
Podiatry	40	na	na	122	na	na	49	49	23	23	46	120	189	0	82	49	na	na	na	53
Veterinary Med. ⁴	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	51	54	94	122	66	60	84	70	82	88	79
Registered Nursing ⁵ na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	76	92	103	99	na	
Public Health ^{3,6}	na	206	222	na	na	na	182	247	185	151	122	111	122	118	151	157	na	118	121	115
Allied Health ³	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	87	65	76	64	na
Chiropractic ⁷	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	45	37	59	93	38	76	60	32

na = Data not available.

Parity Index = American Indian percent of first-year enrollment divided by American Indian percent of resident population times 100.

¹Calculations are based upon statistics from Table A-9.

²Based upon total enrollment data. Includes students enrolled in Puerto Rico for academic years 1988-89 through 1991-92.

³Based upon total enrollment data.

⁴Complete racial/ethnic data not available for 5 schools for academic year 1984-85.

⁵Based upon estimated number of student admissions.

⁶Excludes foreign nationals.

⁷See text table on trend in first-year enrollment for number of reporting schools.

SOURCE: See Table A-7.

TABLE A-9.
Baseline Data For Asian Americans: Population Statistics And First-Year Enrollment
For Selected Health Professions

	ACADEMIC YEAR																			
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
POPULATION STATISTICS (IN THOUSANDS) ¹																				
Resident Pop.	211,357	213,342	215,465	217,563	219,760	222,095	224,567	227,225	229,466	231,664	233,792	235,825	237,924	240,133	242,289	244,499	246,819	249,391	252,160	255,082
Asian American Population																				
Number	1,997	2,178	2,375	2,590	2,825	3,081	3,361	3,665	4,022	4,367	4,671	4,986	5,315	5,655	5,985	6,329	6,698	7,087	7,461	7,876
Percent	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1
ASIAN AMERICANS AS A PERCENT OF ALL FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT																				
Allopathic Medicine	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3	4.4	5.4	5.7	6.6	7.6	9.0	10.9	12.4	13.5	15.0	16.1	15.3
Osteopathic Medicine	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.0	2.7	4.0	4.2	6.4	7.7	8.6	11.0	11.4	10.3
Dentistry	2.6	2.5	3.2	2.9	3.8	4.2	4.7	5.3	6.4	7.0	7.7	9.2	10.2	11.0	14.6	16.2	16.3	16.0	17.7	18.0
Optometry ²	4.4	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.7	4.6	5.4	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.0	7.0	7.8	9.1	9.8	11.2	12.5	13.2	na
Pharmacy ³	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.0	4.7	5.7	6.8	7.3	8.2	9.2	11.2	11.7	13.1
Podiatric Medicine	2.2	na	na	1.5	na	na	3.6	2.3	3.3	3.6	2.5	5.1	3.8	6.5	6.1	6.7	na	na	na	10.7
Veterinary Medicine ⁴	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
Registered Nursing ⁵	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.2	na
Public Health ^{6,8}	na	3.1	4.0	na	na	na	6.2	6.5	4.5	4.8	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.4	5.3	5.4	na	5.3	5.4	6.1
Allied Health ³	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	na
Chiropractic	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.0	3.4	3.4	4.0	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.0

na = Data not available.

¹Population distributions by race/ethnicity between census years are estimates based upon data in the sources cited below. Resident population figures are as of July 1 of each academic year.

²Based upon total enrollment data. Includes students enrolled in Puerto Rico for academic years 1988-89 through 1991-92.

³Based upon total enrollment data.

⁴Complete racial/ethnic data not available for 5 schools for academic year 1984-85.

⁵Based upon estimated number of student admissions.

⁶Excludes foreign nationals.

⁷See text table on trends in first-year enrollment for number of reporting schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P-25, Nos. 917, 952, 1095.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1992 (September 1993).

For source of data from selected health profession schools, see the text tables on trends in first-year enrollment.

TABLE A-10.
Parity Indexes: Asian Americans

	ACADEMIC YEAR																			
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
	ASIAN AMERICANS AS A PERCENT OF RESIDENT POPULATION																			
	10	10	1.1	12	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21	22	24	25	26	27	28	30	31
	PARITY INDEX ¹																			
Allopathic Medicine	180	190	164	183	185	193	200	206	244	284	285	314	345	375	436	477	500	536	537	494
Osteopathic Medicine	90	70	127	117	108	86	133	138	117	142	150	129	182	175	256	296	319	393	380	332
Dentistry	260	250	290	242	292	300	313	331	356	368	385	438	464	458	584	623	604	571	590	581
Optometry ²	440	410	391	325	277	264	307	338	344	342	325	286	318	325	364	377	415	446	440	na
Pharmacy ³	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	320	233	242	200	224	259	283	292	315	341	400	390	423
Podiatric Medicine	220	na	na	125	na	na	240	144	183	189	125	243	173	271	244	258	na	na	na	345
Veterinary Medicine ⁴	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	37	65	52	73	58	64	50	59	54	53	52
Registered Nursing ⁵	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100	111	111	107	na
Public Health ^{1,6}	na	310	364	na	na	na	413	406	250	253	205	190	173	183	212	208	na	189	180	197
Allied Health ³	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	127	137	132	123	na
Chiropractic ⁷	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	91	141	136	154	185	186	190	161

na = Data not available.

Parity Index = Asian American percent of first-year enrollment divided by Asian American percent of resident population times 100.

¹Calculations are based upon statistics from Table A-9.

²Based upon total enrollment data. Includes students enrolled in Puerto Rico for academic years 1988-89 through 1991-92.

³Based upon total enrollment data.

⁴Complete racial/ethnic data not available for 5 schools for academic year 1984-85.

⁵Based upon estimated number of student admissions.

⁶Excludes foreign nationals.

⁷See text table on trends in first-year enrollment for number of reporting schools.

SOURCE: See Table A-9.

APPENDIX B.

Organizational Data Sources

American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine

Attn: Dr. Sherry R. Arnstern, Executive Director
6110 Executive Blvd, Suite 405
Rockville, MD 20852

American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy

Attn: Dr. Richard Penna, Associate Executive Director
1426 Prince Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine

Attn: Ms. Joan Albano, Director, Office of Enrollment Management
1350 Piccard Drive, Suite 322
Rockville, MD 20850

American Bar Assoc. - Commission on Minorities in the Profession

Attn: Ms. Rachel Patrick, Director
750 North Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, IL 60611

American Bar Association - Commission on Women in the Profession

Attn: Ms. Patsy Engelhard, Associate Director
750 North Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, IL 60611

American Chiropractic Association

Attn: Dr. Ronald Plamondon, D.C., Director of Member Services
1701 Clarendon Blvd.
Arlington, VA 22209

American Dental Association - Department of Educational Surveys

Attn: Mr. Robert Czarnecki, Director
211 East Chicago Avenue, 18th Floor
Chicago, IL 60611-2678

American Medical Association - Medical Education Data Service

Attn: Ms. Gloria Gupta, Director
515 North State Street
Chicago, IL 60610

American Optometric Association

Attn: Dr. Earle Hunter, Executive Director
243 North Lindbergh Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63141-7881

Association of American Medical Colleges

Attn: Dr. Herbert W. Nickens, Vice President,
Division of Minority Health Education and Prevention
2450 N Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037-1126

Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry

Attn: Ms. Joann Zuckerman, Manager of Student
Affairs and Information Services
6110 Executive Blvd.
Rockville, MD 20852

Association of Schools of Public Health

Attn: Ms. Martha Levin, Manager of Research and
Information
1015 Fifteenth Street, NW Suite 404
Washington, DC 20005

Bureau of the Census - Labor Force Statistics Branch, HHES Division - 3300

Attn: Mr. Thomas S. Scopp, Chief
Iverson Mall Room 307-1
Washington, DC 20233-3300

Commission on Professionals in Science and Technology

Attn: Ms. Betty Vetter, Executive Director
1500 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Suite 831
Washington, DC 20005

The American Association of Dental Schools

Attn: Dr. Jeanne Sinkford, Special Assistant to the
Executive Director
1625 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Suite 502
Washington, DC 20036

The Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges

Attn: Dr. Lester M. Crawford, DVM, PhD,
Executive Director
1101 Vermont Avenue, NW Suite 710
Washington, DC 20005-3521

U.S. Department of Education - National Center for Education Statistics

Attn: Mr. Emerson Elliott, Commissioner for
Education Statistics
555 New Jersey Avenue, NW Room 400
Washington, DC 20208



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
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